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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.

THERE has been since last Saturday a sense of active and effective participation by Canada in the great war for the determining of the future character of the world, which has been lacking throughout the past three years, and which was urgently needed. It should not really have been lacking, for even while acting as a garrison force in England the Canadian troops have been performing an indispensable service. But garrison and reserve duties are not the same thing in the public mind as contact with the enemy; and our troops are at last having that contact on a large scale. They are not likely to be disengaged from it now until the enemy collapses.

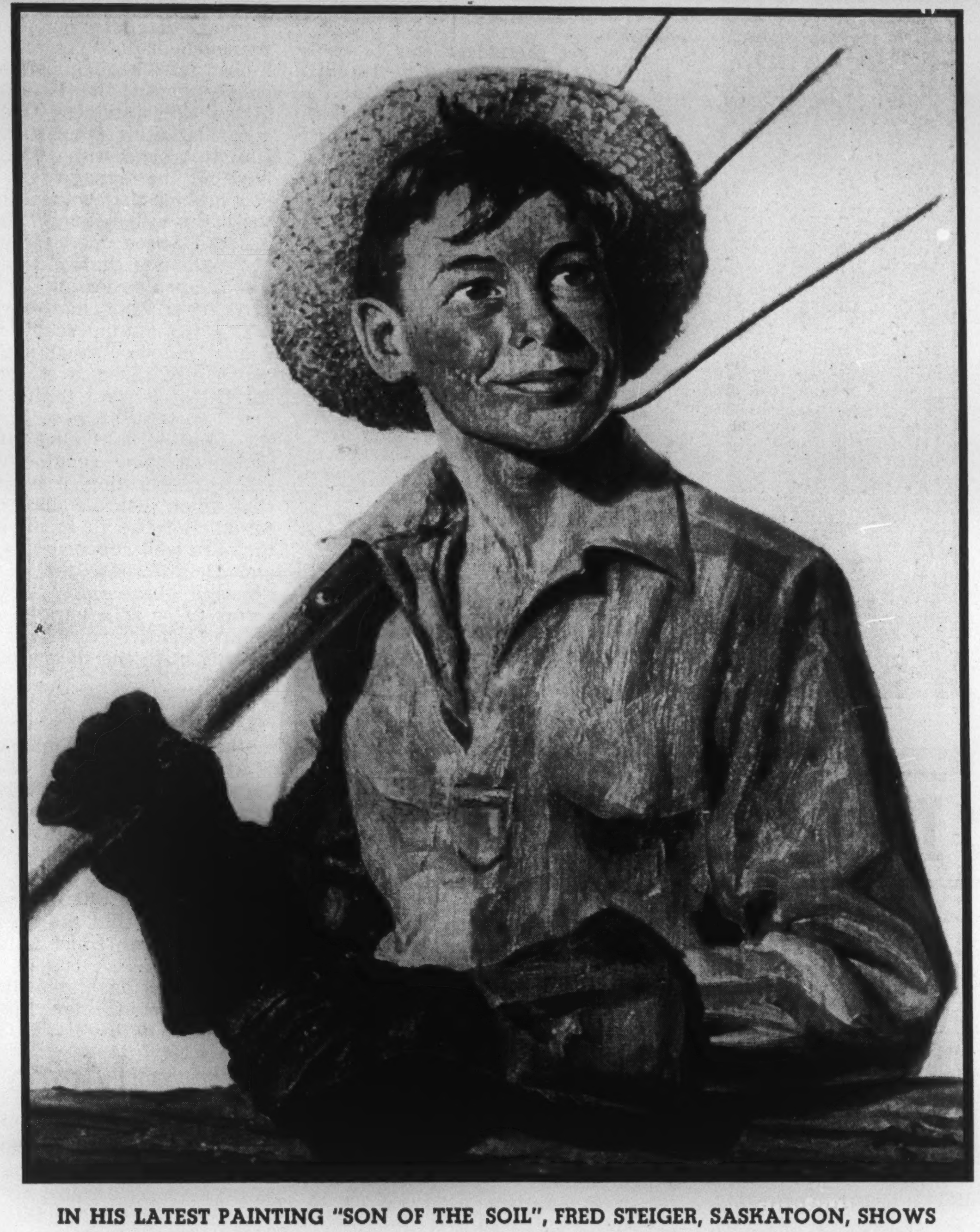
Confidence in the general strategic design and tactical management of the Sicilian campaign has mounted steadily since it first became known that the Canadians were involved. This is obviously not a business in the design of which any inexperienced strategists have had a hand. There will be losses, but they will be no more than the proper price for vital gains. Progress in this amphibious fighting is by the conquest of successive areas of air fields and supply bases, and is dependent more on air and sea superiority than on the actual numbers of the land forces on either side. We have unquestionable air and sea superiority, so that the risks involved in across-water movement of land troops are reduced to a minimum. We have waited a long time for this condition, and we, but still more our friends on the European mainland under Axis domination, have suffered greatly during the waiting; but the fate of the world hangs on the issue of the battle that is now joined, and history will say that the waiting was wise.

The waiting is now at an end. Without serious risk of even local defeats, and with complete confidence in ultimate general victory, we can push forward under skies which we control, and over seas which we control, to the complete destruction of the armies which for nearly four years have trampled Europe in the bloody mire of Nazi occupation.

Provincial Campaign

IF THE Ontario election campaign were to continue on the lines that it has followed during the past week we should have to withdraw our prophecy it would have nothing to do with provincial issues. All three parties have been busy promulgating platforms, and federal issues—and even international ones like Speaker Clark — have been largely neglected. One reason may be that with the Battle of Sicily under way nobody knows just what will be the best line to attack the Dominion Government on next, and it even might not be a good line to attack it at all.

Col. Drew has produced an excellent platform, which must have been a difficult job because of the necessity of making it sound as different as possible from the things that the Liberals have actually done, or have acted as if they intended doing. Mr. Jolliffe has produced a good platform, which has been described as socialistic by the capitalistic press but which to us was chiefly notable for its careful omission of any mention of Socialism.



IN HIS LATEST PAINTING "SON OF THE SOIL", FRED STEIGER, SASKATOON, SHOWS THE SPIRIT OF YOUNG CANADA HELPING IN WAR BY WORK ON THE SOIL

There have been some notable improvements in the selection of candidates by the old parties in various constituencies, and some very promising new men are in the field.

St. Laurent Speech

THE Government action which elicited the much-discussed speech of Mr. St. Laurent last week was the most distasteful to that Government's French-speaking followers that it has had to perform since it introduced the measure authorizing the use of the compulsory-service troops in any theatre of war. It is therefore slightly ironical that the speech itself should have been regarded in Ontario as a striking evidence of the Government's subservience to the Quebec members. The postponement of redistribution leaves the rest of Canada (outside Quebec) with a much larger representation as against the fixed Quebec representation of 65 than the constitution provides for, and this in a new Parliament which will have some of the most momentous decisions to make that have ever been made in the history of Canada; and it is no wonder that the Quebec members feel that they are being called upon for a very serious sacrifice.

Mr. St. Laurent's error was not in trying to say things which might tend to placate the other Quebec members and the Quebec electorate; it was in saying things which could do little to that end and were bound to cause resentment elsewhere. If Mr. St. Laurent could produce the slightest evidence that "35 per cent of the men in our Canadian army overseas are of the French race," there would be no need for postponing the redistribution; the objection to it would automatically be removed. There is no evidence which can disprove the assertion, any more than there is evidence which can prove it; but there is evidence which makes it appear extremely improbable, and Mr. St. Laurent must not expect English-speaking Canadians to believe it in the face of this evidence, in spite of the "best estimate" given him by the men with whom he has been talking "who have returned from overseas, who have had an opportunity of getting about and seeing the state of affairs over there."

Law-Made Crooks

See article by J. Lewis Milligan on page 30

Mr. Heroux's Dream

MR. OMER HEROUX of *Le Devoir* is still dreaming of a Canada "free and completely independent, a country in which all people can fraternize and unite in respect and justice." It is, he feels, a remote dream, but not an impossible one. All that is needed is "to bring into one bloc those who put the interests of Canada before everything else." In this bloc, however, no Canadians of British origin are to be included; they do not "put the interests of Canada before everything else." The French-Canadians, who do, are already thirty per cent of the population. "All that is needed to constitute a solid majority" (against the Canadians of British origin) "is to unite with French-Canadians one-half of those who are not classed as either of British or French origin." When these are thus united the Dominion will "become a great free state which shall not be the slave of exterior interests or passions." And Mr. Heroux concludes: "To prepare for those happy days let us who are nearing the end of our careers employ increasingly all that remains of our force and energy. We owe this to our forefathers; we owe it to the coming generation whose future we have so terribly botched."

We make no apology for bringing forward this dream of Mr. Heroux's, because it has no little bearing on one of the points raised by Mr. St. Laurent, unwisely we think, in his speech on the postponement of redistribution. It shows pretty clearly what is in the minds of *some* French-Canadians and why the postponement is so bitterly resented. It seems however to involve some miscalculations. Mr. Heroux must surely have included nearly all of the Irish-Canadians in his non-British bloc. (Whether they like that or not is none of our business; they can look after themselves with Mr. Heroux. But it involves the assumption that they have moved a long way from the position of D'Arcy McGee.) The Irish have a historic language, to which they are greatly attached; so have the Germans, Italians, Hungarians and other New Canadians.

How are all these various peoples going to get along with Mr. Heroux, who disapproved of their being admitted to the country in the past and will disapprove of their sisters and cousins and aunts being admitted in the future? What is Mr. Heroux going to say to them when in exchange for supporting the French language (which when Canada is "completely independent" will no longer have the support of the Westminster Parliament and the Privy Council) they demand recognition of the Erse, German, Italian, Hungarian languages? The British-origin element will no longer be under any obligations to respect the Confederation compact, for Mr. Heroux is deliberately reducing them to the position of Outlanders and arranging that they shall have nothing to say about the policies of the country. Their obvious policy would be to attempt to outbid the Heroux people for the votes of the neither-British-nor-French, by concessions

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LOUIS RASMINSKY *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

A Geneva-Trained Controller

BY COROLYN COX

LOUIS RASMINSKY, at thirty-five, ranks as an important Canadian in Canada, an important Canadian product in the world. After three years on the job in Ottawa, his position has recently been clarified. As Executive Assistant to the Governors, he is an advisor to the Bank of Canada. As Chairman of the Management Committee, the position held by Donald Gordon prior to his appointment as Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, he is number one administrative officer of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

In the world, before war broke, he helped produce a volume called "The Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture and Economic Policy", the Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations. On its publication in 1937, the New York *Times* said of this report: "Judged by its bearing on the fundamental issues of our times, it is by all odds the most important book of the year". At the recent United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, one saw the results of this milestone publication, the intervening growth of a vision, translated into economics and agriculture, that had become so strong in so many people of so many nations that the thing that couldn't did occur, and the Hot Springs Conference was held. It started something that may prove a motivating influence in the world to come.

Montreal is the city of Rasminsky's birth, but he "escaped" at a very tender age, was educated in Toronto, where his father acquired a wholesale distributing business in electrical supplies. His grandfather came out to settle in Canada, driven from Poland in one of the numerous anti-Jewish persecutions. His mother was born in Hamilton, Ont.

Rasminsky plucked scholastic honors in bunches on his way through Toronto public school and Harbord Collegiate. He emerged with the Carter medal for highest standing in Toronto, the Edward Blake for proficiency in Moderns, and the Gibson for general proficiency, total takings—four years' tuition paid at "Varsity", and about $20 in cash to buy books. Though his family were not uncomfortably poor, this early competent use of the brains Providence had given him was important to his career. He found time and taste, also, for sports, was president of the Students' Athletic Association as well as the Literary Society.

When he took his B.A. from Toronto University in 1928, in a famous class that included the names of Plumptre and McGregor, he carried off the Political Science Fellowship, which awarded him two years postgraduate work at any university of his choice. Wishing to follow Allyn A. Young, Professor of Money and Banking at Harvard University, he went over to London School of Economics, where Young was on a two years exchange lectureship. But the climate got Young, and he died of pneumonia the next year.

Talking to Crowds

Rasminsky never regretted his choice, however, and after the first few months of shuddering at the physical difficulties of living there, settled down to enjoying all those things a young man can get out of London. Bloomsbury was the inevitable first "must", but soon the uniformity of its Bohemianism palled. Rasminsky moved into Toynbee Hall, came under the influence of J. J. Mallon, the great leader of that East End settlement, established contact with the realities of London. Residents at Toynbee are expected to take part in its activities, and Rasminsky was soon testing his own wits making open-air speeches on current economic problems to crowds who started out by assuring him that (a) he did not know what he was talking about and (b) he was in the pay of the capitalists. Trying out your London School of Economics ideas on a London street crowd was rather like clearing boiling coffee with egg shells.

His first publication resulted from collaborating with Norman Angell on a book, "The Story of Money", in which Rasminsky wrote the chapter on history of banking in the U.S., earned for his labors his first money, 20 guineas, which he promptly blew in a lump to buy up the economics library of a Polish professor who was leaving London.

Early in Rasminsky's second year in London, the Director of Graduate Studies called his attention to a post open at the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva. He took the examinations, along with 300 other applicants, writing in London, Berlin, Dublin and Copenhagen, came out in the first ten, who were all invited to report to Geneva for interviews. He went over in 1930 and was given the appointment of "Member" in the Economics and Financial Section of the League.

First act thereafter was to cable home to Lyla Rotenberg of Toronto, to whom he became engaged at the University, that he would be back that summer to marry her. Returning to Europe in August, 1930, with a honeymoon on the Moselle and in Paris en route to Geneva, made a fair start for a young man going forth into his first job.

Rasminsky found in Geneva an Economic Section of high quality. It achieved world recognition, and therefore was a centre of economic thought. But from 1930 to '39, with periodic visits back to Canada, he watched the disintegration of the League. The Member Nations lacked guts. Principle was continually overlooked for compromise. Absence of will to use the available machinery was the trouble. Resolutions galore were promulgated concerning currencies, trade policies and the like, statesmen endorsed them in Geneva, and then went home and put the opposite policies into effect.

Nutrition Studies

The Health Section of the League had done excellent work, for that time, in nutrition research. In all countries were thousands of persons not achieving the health and vigor they might because of improper diet. In other districts were piled foodstuffs with no market. The marriage of health and agriculture, in the interests of both, was obviously essential. In 1937 the League appointed a Mixed Committee on Nutrition, to report on the relation of nutrition to health, agriculture and economic policy. Rasminsky poked about Europe acquiring personal knowledge, nosed into peasants' houses, peeked under the covers of boiling pots, and vetted larders of Denmark, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

The Report of the Mixed Committee gave a great push forward to a new social-economic outlook. Nutrition Committees were set up in 22 countries. Indeed, were the underlying principles of the report made effective, everybody would be so busy producing and distributing food for everybody else in the world that there would never be either unemployment or war.

Rasminsky next moved over into the administrative side of the League, worked on the Financial Committee, which had been concerned with the issue of loans to help reconstruct Austria, Hungary and other countries. He then served with the Co-ordinating Committee appointed by the Assembly to coordinate the whole of the League's work in the economic and financial field, and later helped prepare the report on exchange control which was published in 1938.

His last job in Geneva was preparing papers for the Delegation on Economic Depressions. The first report of this group, which now counts Graham Towers among its members, has just been published under the title "The Transition from War to Peace Economy." When war broke out, he was in Canada on leave, and received cabled instructions from Geneva to go to South America for the meeting of the Latin American Nutrition Committees.

Rasminsky came to Ottawa in April, 1940, joined the staff of the Foreign Exchange Control Board to organize its Research and Statistical Division. He was made Assistant to the Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board in 1941.

Setup then of the central economic group in Ottawa is that Louis Rasminsky has become Executive Assistant to the Governors of the Bank of Canada and is Chairman of the Management Committee of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, which is to say its chief executive officer. Graham Towers is Governor of the Bank of Canada and Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Donald Gordon remains Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Profit-Sharing Won't Do It

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR June 26 issue Mr. L. Cummings diagnoses our present labor-management troubles and prescribes a nostrum. The diagnosis seems reasonably correct; that is to say, we can accept the statement that our present ills result from distrust—especially the distrust that the employees have for the management. We may also assume that both parties are, in the main, well-meaning, and that the distrust arises more from lack of understanding than as the direct outcome of double-dealing.

However, no matter what its source the mutual suspicion has developed into a virtual philosophy, a belief that there is a fundamental conflict of interest that is irreconcilable. In spite of some lip-service to the idea of mutuality of interest, and even some genuine efforts towards co-operation, it is safe to say that union officials play the theory for all it is worth in dues. In this they are well supported by the rank and file. Perhaps this is an evolutionary phase, for management seems to be at a parallel stage and so inadvertently contrives to aid in keeping alive the theory of essential conflict.

The problem will never be entirely resolved until we have complete mutual trust. Such a millennial state of affairs is unlikely to develop. Perhaps it would not be desirable, and some intermediate stage in which we should not be so exposed to complacency and inertia would be preferable.

Whatever the ultimate may be, no one will deny that the present situation could bear some improvement. Mr. Cummings, naively, suggests profit-sharing as a remedy. He believes it would solve the problem "overnight." He does not call his "bonus" plan profit-sharing, but that is precisely what it is. Profit-sharing, except in a few rare and special cases, has proven useless as an incentive, merely because it fails to fulfil certain requirements of the incentive principle.

That is not to say that there is anything wrong with profit-sharing as such. It is an excellent method, for instance, of arranging for the workers to get their "share" which they seem to think is always mysteriously denied them. Profit-sharing is the icing on the cake. The real results in matters of cost-reduction, increases in real wages, etc., do not and cannot come from anything so remote. On the contrary they must come from more pointed methods, from Time and Method Study, from well-designed incentive plans, from much serious work by experts.

Mr. Cummings believes that much of the effort expended on Time Study, for instance, is wasted. This, unfortunately, is true, but only because Time Study is indifferently practiced for the most part by ill-trained men. The situation is slowly improving. When the profession of Time Study is fully understood and has fully qualified members, it may well be the greatest single influence in achieving the desirable end Mr. Cummings foresees for profit-sharing.

That we should return, as is suggested, to the "fine spirit that existed between management and men in our grandfathers' day" is unthinkable. Mr. Cummings should read up on what went on in factories in those days. What our grandfathers did gave rise to all the legislation we now have to protect the worker.

Toronto, Ont. R. PRESGRAVE.

More About Dieppe

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE letter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. H. Dean in the issue of July 3 deserves an answer.

Colonel Dean concludes by saying that he has never been associated in any way with the Canadian Permanent Force and it is probably true that he has little knowledge of it during the period between the two wars. He cannot know that it then amounted to a force of approximately five thousand of all ranks scattered from coast to coast. Such a force could afford no opportunity to the ranking officers to practice their profession except in a purely academic way. Service under these conditions would not be conducive to keenness nor the making of quick decisions. Colonel Dean will do me the justice to recall that this was noted in "Responsibility for Dieppe" as the fault of the Canadian people and not of the officers now commanding our forces.

Colonel Dean's statement that our High Command has been weeded out is, as he suggests, pure assumption which the facts do not confirm. The British Army has been particularly notable for making quick changes of command and on much less provocation than that afforded by Dieppe. That action was not forced by the enemy. It was deliberately planned. There was free choice of time and place and methods to be employed. It resulted in the loss of approximately eighty per cent of the troops actually engaged. It was only after the official account of the action had been published that my article "Responsibility for Dieppe" was written. I venture to say that had a plan to attack a strongly defended section of the French coast in daylight without preliminary bombardment been submitted to Colonel Dean for approval before the event he would have hesitated to sanction it. General Currie in the last war, when confronted with a similar situation, had the moral courage to devise and carry out an alternative scheme. The Balaclava tradition is glorious but it is not war.

I hope in conclusion that Colonel Dean will permit me to take mild issue with him on his criticism of my lack of taste. Colonel Dean may feel assured that I am deeply conscious that not only the High Command but also all the thousands of their officers and men are offering their lives in the defence of Canada—and myself. That of course is the only justification for "Responsibility for Dieppe." If the High Command alone were offering their lives, I would highly praise their bravery regardless of what I might think of their judgment and their military competence. It is only because of the thousands who must carry out their plans that I have written in the hope that some good may result.

Toronto, Ont. O. T. G. WILLIAMSON.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

at the expense of the French, and they might very well be able to do it.

All this sort of thing is unrealistic and foolish, and the assumption that all persons of British origin in Canada are incapable of taking part in the formulation of a true national policy—though it did not originate with Mr. Heroux—is arrogant and insulting in the extreme. The qualification for participating in the making of a sound national policy for Canada is not the absence of British blood nor of French blood; it is the possession of wisdom, justice, courage and tolerance. Fortunately the majority of Canadians of all origins possess these qualities in a much higher degree than Mr. Heroux.

Irresponsibility

THE kind of irresponsible juvenility from which the CCF suffers is constantly being indicated by the tone and matter of its criticisms of the older parties. *The New Commonwealth*, the party's Ontario organ, printed last week, presumably for the customary cash consideration, the Ontario Government's advertisement of its alleged financial achievements, and accompanied it by a vigorous criticism of the advertisement's claims, printed on the opposite page. We have no objection to that, provided the criticism is sound and intelligent. But here is an example of its soundness and intelligence.

The advertisement contains a statement of "actual financial benefits to Ontario municipalities" "passed on" to them by the Ontario Government in the last eight years. One item is "King's highways $17,192,059." Noting that the Provincial Treasurer in a recent speech stated that the expenditure on highways for the same period was $218,349,540.72, *The New Commonwealth* proceeds to declare that "In the current advertisement *benefits received by Ontario taxpayers* in the period April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1943, due to provincial expenditures on the King's highways are shown at $17,192,059" (italics ours), and to ask what became of the balance of over two hundred millions. In other words it assumes that the benefits "passed on" to the municipal governments are the sum total of all the benefits accruing from the highway expenditure, instead of being merely the direct financial relief to the municipalities by the taking over of expenditures which they formerly had to make.

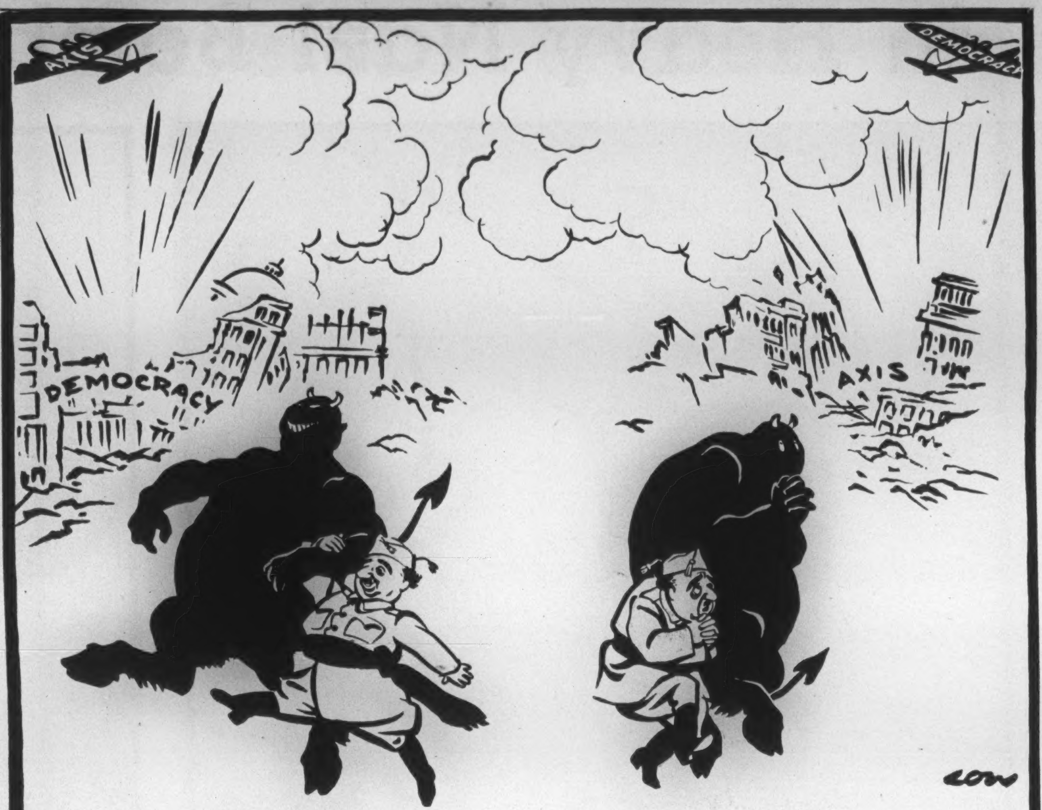
That this sort of thing should appear in a supposedly responsible party organ must afford some index of the party's mentality. *The New Commonwealth* is not a fly-by-night campaign sheet. It is in its ninth volume, and its board of management consists of C. L. Coburn, Edith Fowke, J. A. Duncan, W. T. Gilmour, G. M. A. Grube, E. B. Jolliffe, B. E. Leavens, F. C. Madill, Agnes Macphail, Kay Morris and Margaret Sedgewick. It does not accept responsibility for the opinions expressed in signed articles; but the above is not an expression of opinion but a misstatement of fact, and the article was not signed.

More Dissolution

SINCE the article on page 9, dealing with the Winnipeg *Free Press* view on the dissolution of Parliament, went to press, a further expression by the Winnipeg paper has come to our attention. It has discovered certain passages in the Memoirs of King George V by John Gore, from which it draws the conclusion that the King considered the "dissolution" of 1910 to be "necessary."

Now it is most certainly true that the King considered an election to be necessary in 1910 in certain conditions and for a certain reason, and he was pre-eminently right in so doing. But what the *Free Press* has to prove, and what we strenuously deny, is that an election is necessary on the one condition, and for the one reason, that the existing Prime Minister advises it. And the *Free Press* citations make it perfectly clear that this condition did not exist, and this reason did not operate, in 1910.

What the memoirs, as quoted by the *Free Press*, say is this: that the King, when approached by Asquith "to secure his agreement to the swamping of the House of Lords" in order to carry the Parliament Bill, replied that "he could not assent without another election." It was the King, not Asquith, who was insisting on another election; and he was insisting on it because he was being asked to give a pledge that he would override the House of Lords in order to effect a radical change in the constitution of the country, a change which had not been an issue (in clear and concrete form) in the previous election. Asquith at that time wanted to swamp the Lords immediately, without any further reference to the people. The example is interesting as proving the discretionary power of the Crown to compel an election against the will of the Ministry; but that, fortunately, the *Free Press* does not at the moment deny.



THE DEVIL WAS WELL;
THE DEVIL A SAINT WAS HE

THE DEVIL WAS SICK;
THE DEVIL A SAINT WOULD BE

The *Free Press* then goes on to say that the King was not reluctant to grant a dissolution and never had any intention of refusing it. It makes this assertion after quoting from Gore an extract from the King's own diary saying that after a long talk "about the present situation" (the impasse regarding the Parliament Bill) "he (Asquith) said he would endeavor to come to some understanding with the Opposition to prevent a general election." What this means, of course, is that the King was extremely reluctant to have an election at all, but was quite determined that the Lords should not be swamped without one.

The whole situation has no real bearing on the question of the right of the crown to refuse a dissolution if it can find other Ministers who can carry on with the existing Parliament. There were no other possible Ministers. The Conservatives had as many members as the Liberals, but they could not have secured a single vote from the Irish or the Independents, all of whom were with Asquith on the Parliament Bill issue. The opposition which Asquith had to overcome was not in the Commons but in the Lords; it could be overcome only by swamping, or promising to swamp, the Lords with new peers; the King would not do that without another election on that specific issue.

We are willing to hand the *Free Press* one point, though it is not in the least like the points it is claiming. The King did impose a condition, the condition that the Parliament Bill must be introduced before the election, in order that the issue might be absolutely clear to the electors. But that condition was attached, not to the grant of dissolution, a grant which, because of the total lack of other possible advisers, he could not refuse; it was attached to the pledge to create new peers, a pledge which he was under no constitutional obligation to give in advance.

Battle of Runnymede

IN THE Runnymede suburb of Toronto there has been for several years past a violent dispute among the ratepayers as to the fitness of the Principal of the Runnymede Collegiate to occupy that important position, a dispute which flared up last winter into the dismissal of the Principal by the school board, under circumstances which seem to have left some opening for criticism. A board of inquiry to examine into the dismissal was asked for, and was appointed by the provincial authorities. This board has now reported in a manner which leaves the situation in Runnymede worse than it has been at any previous stage.

Readers of the two reports, or rather of the majority report and the available summary of the minority one, must find it difficult to believe that their signers sat in the same investigation. The majority report is favorable to the Principal, and might reasonably be taken as disposing of the issue, if it were not for the fact that the minority report is signed by the only professional expert on education among the three members, and goes into much detail on such subjects as discipline, loyalty among the teaching body, and scholastic attainments of the pupils after leaving the school, which the majority report almost wholly ignores. On the other hand, the fact that Professor Cornish was the educational expert of the inquiry may be somewhat discounted by the fact that he was the nominee of the school board which did the dismissing.

The whole lamentable situation — from which we confess we can see no easy issue—is attributable to the fact that the ratepayers of Runnymede, like the people of Ontario in general, have no clear idea of the function which their collegiate institutes ought to be performing. They have given up the idea that that function is to produce the largest possible number of successful university students; but they have substituted no clearly-defined function for it. There is therefore no standard of measurement by which the school inspectors, acting as expert measurers for the community, can determine whether a school is good or bad. Runnymede is quite clearly either a very good school or a very bad one. Or it may possibly be a very good school for one type of pupil and a very bad one for another type, in which case there is a total lack of any machinery for directing towards it the pupils it can serve and keeping away from it the pupils it cannot. But the problem, whatever it is, is by no means local to Runnymede, and it will ultimately have to be solved by the province as a whole.

For some time past the qualifications of the Principal of Runnymede have constituted the major issue in the school board elections. This is clearly a preposterous situation; ratepayers have other things to do than to form their own personal opinions of the character and expertness of the head of every school in their district. They have a right to look to the provincial Department of Education to provide them with a measurement of the efficiency of their institutions, based upon some standard recognized all over the province and accepted by professional opinion. If the matriculation results have ceased to provide such a standard something else will have to be substituted. Otherwise we shall have every school district in the province holding elections in which Runnymeders and anti-Runnymeders alternately get into power and throw out the principals left by the previous administration.

THE PASSING SHOW

FALSE teeth are rationed in Germany, but can be obtained on proof that they are needed for chewing. After all, the Goebbels propaganda cannot be swallowed whole.

•

Bureau of Statistics announces that the cost of living index rose only two-fifths of a point last week, but no Ottawa housewife has found out at what grocer's the statisticians do their shopping.

•

Brooke Claxton thinks Dominion Day should not be just "the day when we open up the summer cottage and send the wife and children away for the summer." He wants flags, bands and festivities. But isn't that rather a fuss to make because the Little Woman is going to be away for a while?

•

A Mild Rebuke

The talkative men
Who gaze into crystals, or tea-cups, or cards,
Or the innards of cocks, like the Delphian bards,
Then map out the future, by tongue or by pen,
Declare: "The New World at the end of the fuss
Must be made by agreement 'twixt Russia and Us."

One fact must we state.
The "Us" is the Union from Texas to Maine,
From Seattle, south-east, wherein Democrats reign,
Since Roosevelt was re-re-elected of late;
The beautiful land of a hundred delights
Which we all see described in the movies o'nights.

But never a one
Considers Great Britain, Australia, or Us
As a factor, or factors, in settling the muss,
Though we have a consid'rable place in the sun,
And entered the fight at the drop of the hat.
But the Times Square Isaiahs aren't thinking of that.

Though we clasped hands with Russia a long time before
The Washington diplomats opened the door!

J. E. M.

•

The paper shortage has led to the establishment of laundries where playing cards are washed and ironed. Poker sessions now result in the cards, as well as some of the players, being "taken to the cleaners."

•

Housewives refuse to waste meat coupons on sausages. So selling like hot dogs is now the opposite of selling like hot cakes.

•

A Detroit library borrower has returned a book 114 years overdue. Some of these long novels take a lot of reading.

•

HAIRDRESSERS NEEDED BY AIR FORCE
—News headline.

To take care of all these waves of planes, we suppose.

•

At St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. Hepburn introduced Mr. Bracken as a Kiwanian. We wait the time and place when Mr. Bracken introduces Mr. Hepburn as a Progressive Conservative.

•

To a Canadian Poet

He's a pretty good chap at that,
Is Ned Pratt.
Other men write verse
Much worse.

G. E. J.

•

A DeGaulle representative in Canada says that the French will show us how they can fight when the invasion opens. At least they will be well warmed up.

•

Premier Nixon and Colonel Drew are so busy proving one-another to be liars that Mr. Jolliffe might even get into power as the only honest man.

•

Ruml Puzzle

Now I wonder however we'll know,
As in comes the tax plan of Ruml,
If incomes are income or outgo—
When out go coming in our income'll?

VAN

•

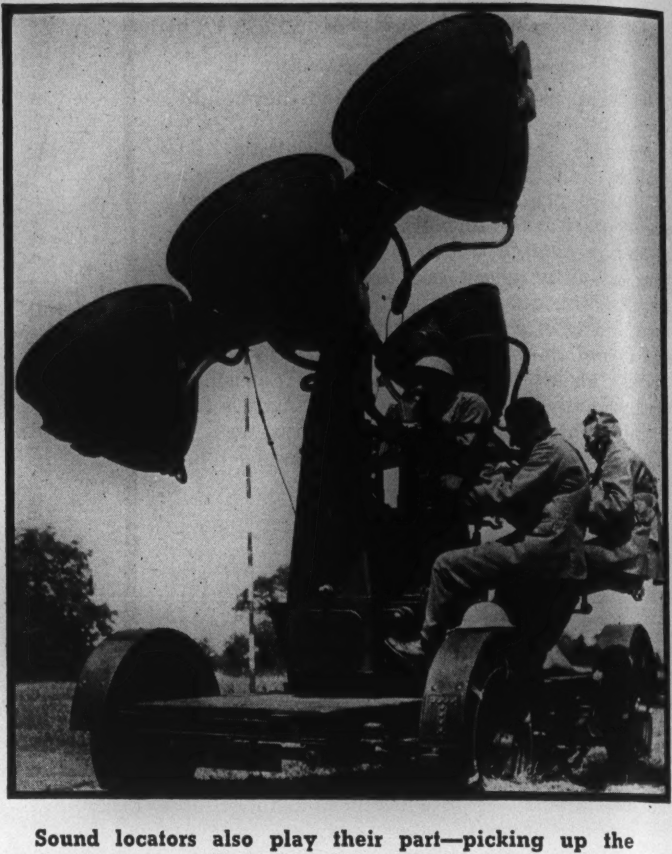
Count Sforza says Italy should get back her colonies after the war, but rumor has it that Haile Selassie is the nigger in *that* woodpile.

•

Speech is silver, but CCF speeches are mostly aluminum.

Despite Lull in Heavy Nazi Bombing Raids...

"Plane sighted" A.T.S. girls operating the identification telescope which picks up hostile aircraft, giving bearing and angle of sight. While men still account for the actual firing of the guns, girls "man" the instruments.



Sound locators also play their part—picking up the drone of an engine while it is still many miles away.

A girdle of powerful searchlights encircles Britain's coast-line, and woe betide the raider caught in those powerful beams.

By S. K. Austin

THE news that a couple of enemy planes have been brought down by A.A. fire during a raid is not always as inspiring as it might be. Perhaps we are getting too used to thinking in large numbers. But the gunners and crews who have accomplished it have actually performed no small feat. Official diction has stressed that the difficulties of hitting a moving target are considerable—an employment of no exaggerated language. Actually the difficulty of hitting that target, when it may be moving at anything up to three hundred miles an hour, is a triumph of mind and many instruments.

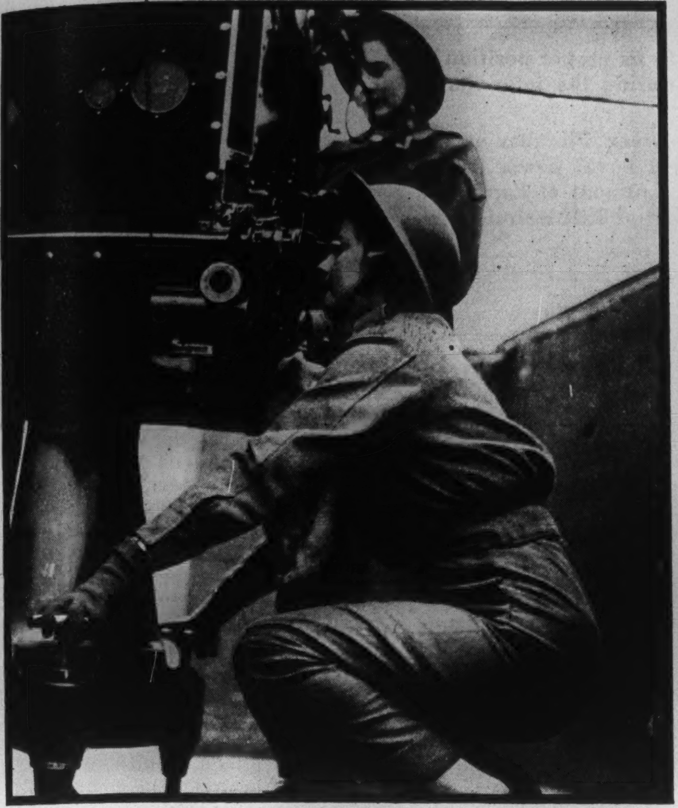
When the guns are ready to fire the machine is actually two miles away, although its engines may give the uncomfortable impression of being overhead. And to hit it at anything up to 30,000 feet it may be necessary to aim at a point two miles further on. All the time the raider is resorting to what is officially described as evasive action. For the heavies to destroy the aircraft the shell must burst within fifty to a hundred feet of it. With the light A.A. guns you have to hit either the pilot, the engine, or some equally vital spot. The shell must be perfectly aimed, and the fuse set to explode the shell at just the right moment and position. Taking everything into consideration, the delight of gunner and crew when a hit is recorded can be well understood.

There are, of course, a variety of types of A.A. guns. During the Blitz, and since, for that matter, it was a joy to many people to tell everyone else just what gun it was that had just "gone off." The big ones were, of course, their special pets. There are two main types of heavies; the 4.5 inch and the 3.7 inch. Probably both these guns have caused more argument whether it was a bomb which had just dropped or a gun which had fired, than any others. The 4.5 inch is a noisy fellow, static, and any plane up to a height of eight miles has to move very rapidly if it happens to be on the target, for it makes that height in fifty seconds. It fires a high explosive shell weighing 56 lbs. The 3.7 inch is smaller, but has a rapid rate of fire; its ceiling almost as high. Incidentally it is the main weapon of heavy A.A. defence, and is used both static and mobile. Bofors is another name you have probably heard repeated when the guns were going. It is the name of the useful light 40 m.m. gun which fires anything up to 120 two pound shells a minute to a height of 6,000 feet.

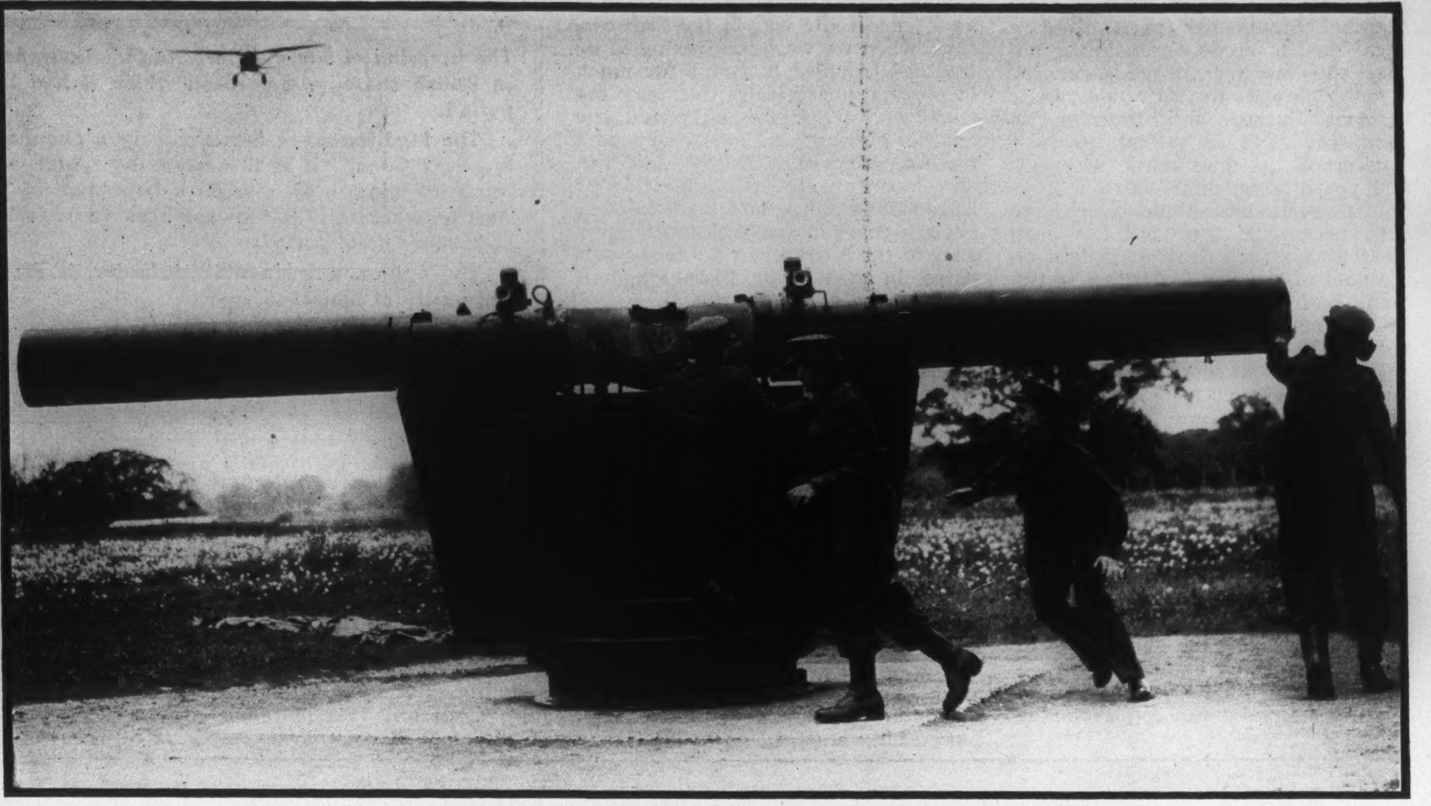
But it takes many trained minds, and not a few amazing instruments to get any of the guns on to the target. Perhaps the most marvellous of the latter is the Predictor, a complicated instrument of extreme precision. It transmits to the guns the speed, direction, and height of the target, and predicts the position

Girls operate instruments like the Kine-Theodolite — a combination of camera and theodolite, which checks the accuracy of gunfire by recording the bursts of A.A. shells in relation to the target on photographic film . . .

. . . Great Britain's Air Watch Never Relaxes



The Predictor predicts the future position of the raider and enables the gunners to set their guns accordingly.



A.T.S. girls spring to action on the apparatus which gives the height and range of approaching enemy aircraft. Recruits are broken in to the noise and vibration of heavy guns firing before they actually take up duties on a gun site.

British War Office Photos

of the raider when the shell will reach it. The findings of the predictor are transmitted to the guns by pointers on dials recording bearing and elevation, and the gunner sets his gun according to the predictor's finding. Searchlights and sound locators also play their part in bringing down the enemy. The locators will pick up the drone of an engine while it is still many miles away, and telephone communication to the searchlight battery sets their beam in action to twenty thousand feet or more, according to the height of the raider.

HIT-AND-RUN raids by low-flying fighters have set A.A. defences first class problems. The average time spent on the raid, that is, of course, while the attack is in progress, is usually three to four minutes only. It can be quicker. In one raid a Bofors detachment saw the enemy for only three and a half seconds—but they were firing the whole time.

On Britain's southern and eastern coasts, where hit-and-run Nazi raiders prey, a new type of anti-aircraft gunner has been born—the "sharp shooter." These "terror" raids carried out by Nazi fighter-bombers in reprisal for the nightly hammering of German cities by Bomber Command call for a special technique on the part of anti-aircraft gunners.

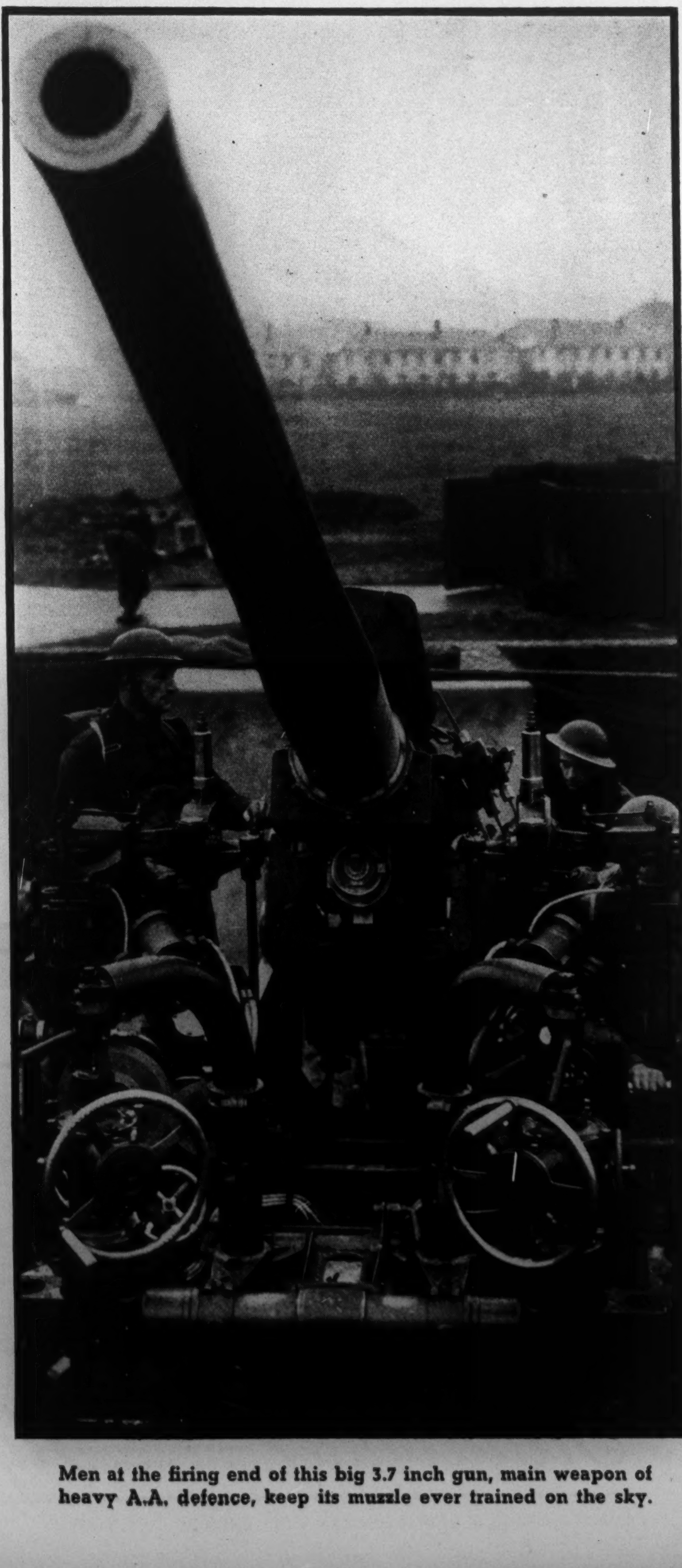
The fighter-bomber comes in barely skimming the waves of the English Channel and only by shooting down can English guns range on the enemy. In some cases guns which formerly were at ground level have been raised to towers.

Even the uninitiated can notice the difference in technique. It is illustrated by the angle of the sharp-shooter's guns. They are still anti-aircraft guns, but seldom do they point toward the sky. Usually they fire almost horizontally and from posts set on cliffs or heights of land so they can be pointed downward.

In the development of the sharp-shooter, his food and even his recreation is carefully supervised to give him the split-second mental and physical reactions necessary to deal with a target moving at 300 miles an hour. The Nazi fighter-bomber is super-fast, and unless a man can range, sight and destroy his target within five seconds, he is much too slow for the job.

A.A. defences have much upon which to congratulate themselves, probably more than officially allowed, for only when a direct hit is obtained, or when the raider is so damaged that it bursts into flames and crashes, can the gunners claim a success. All claims are subject to a strict scrutiny, Fighter Command being the deciding factor. Nevertheless, nearly seven hundred aircraft had fallen to A.A. defences up to March 1943, the top score for one week being seventy. And every day the A.A. defences go on improving.

. . . From the photographs, which these girls are carefully examining, calculations are made as to the effect of the firing. Girls who operate instruments on gun sites must have a good sense of precision and accuracy.



Men at the firing end of this big 3.7 inch gun, main weapon of heavy A.A. defence, keep its muzzle ever trained on the sky.

Sicily Marks Return to Historic British Strategy

BY H. N. FIELDHOUSE

The invasion of Sicily restores the Mediterranean to its proper position in British strategy, a position which it had lost during the inter-war period.

The Mediterranean is not merely a channel between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. It is the means by which a great naval power can bring its strength to bear on a large part of the continent of Europe. Ability to control it has always been an essential part of British strategy in Britain's great periods.

The author, a frequent contributor, is Professor of History in the University of Manitoba.

SINCE the Allies began to take the offensive in North Africa, Field Marshal Smuts has been given a great deal of credit for pointing out that the Mediterranean is—in the current phrase—the soft under-belly of Axis Europe, and, therefore, a promising field for allied invasion. The credit is thoroughly deserved, and yet it is an ominous thing that Smuts' reminder should ever have been necessary; for what has been treated as a rare flash of insight on the part of the South African statesman, had been a commonplace to Englishmen from the days of William III to the first Great War.

The silent, but vital change, which took place between 1919 and 1939 was that, for the first time for nearly 300 years, a whole generation was allowed to think of the Mediterranean *defensively*, as a mere artery—a "highway" to the Suez Canal and beyond, which we had to protect as one protects a caravan or a convoy; whereas the real place of the Mediterranean in British strategy took shape in days before the Suez Canal was cut, and when ten generations of English statesmen and fighting men thought of the Middle Sea as the area in which a naval power could take the *offensive*.

The last time when Englishmen thought of the Mediterranean merely as a trade route was in the 17th century, when we were too weakened by internal troubles to count for much in international affairs; but once the Glorious Revolution had ended the conflict of King and Parliament, and the accession of a Dutch king had swung Britain into the full tide of European affairs, her leaders were not ten years in grasping the importance of the Mediterranean as the one place in which an island-kingdom could strike at the Continent.

It was not enough to hold the exit from the Mediterranean at Gibraltar. Eighteenth century sailors were always looking for bases "further up the Straits" (as they put it) from which they could carry the war into those great bays of the Mediterranean—the Tyrrhenian, the Adriatic and the Aegean—which bite into the coasts of Southern Europe; and the acquisition of Minorca, Malta and Corfu bears witness to a strategy which was always offensive. Such strategy came naturally to an England whose First Sea Lord explained that it was his "constant method to promote to command only those Lieutenants whose ships have been successfully engaged on equal terms with the enemy".

When the self-appointed friends of Russia were calling for a second front, they forgot that British military history has—of necessity—been one long familiarity with that most difficult of military operations, a large-scale landing on a hostile coast. In our wars against Louis XIV, the need to cover the Low Countries kept a British army pinned down in Flanders—as the same need kept it pinned there from 1914 to 1918—but the Grand Design which haunted the strategic imagination of William III and John Churchill (Marlborough) was always to use our naval power to reach round through the Mediterranean and join hands with our Austrian and Italian allies to invade France from the south east. A hundred years later,when for long years, Napoleon's armies faced us along all the overrun coasts of N. Europe, and frontal attack was hopeless, the door to ultimate victory was kept open by the same strategy of succoring our friends and thrusting at the enemy from his Mediterranean flank and rear.

At Least One Base

To secure such a lodgement on the Continent, however, the island-Power needs at least one friendly base on which it can take hold—a fact which the 'second-fronters' overlook. Wellington's Spanish campaigns depended on his base in Portugal; and Nelson's fleets depended on their base in Sicily, the island which, a hundred years earlier, the statesmen of Queen Anne had worked to place in friendly hands, and to which, with this month, British arms have returned.

For over two centuries this understanding of the Mediterranean, as the back door through which we could act upon the Continent, stood in the forefront of British strategy; and save for the brief concentration in the North Sea against Germany from 1908 to 1918, the strongest British fleets have always, in modern times, been kept in the Mediterranean. With the post-1918 disarmament, however, all this was changed. The last and worse reduction of the fleets came with the Treaty of London in 1930, and by 1934, it was known that, if war came, there could be no hope of carrying it to the enemy up the Adriatic and Aegean, and that the Navy's role would have to be confined to the shepherding of our merchantmen along the main line from Alexandria to Gibraltar. What for 200 years had been a field of confident action, had become a sorely jeopardized line of supply. It was one of the many sings that we were forgetting our own history—and with it, the conditions of our own survival.

Today, with Malta and Pantelleria household names, and Allied troops in Sicily, the immediate strategic importance of the Mediterranean needs no emphasis. But what of its long-term importance? Nearly all discussion of the post-war settlement assumes that it will be made by the Big Four—the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia and China. Yet the peace which has to be made and kept is fundamentally a European peace, and the striking thing about the Big Four is that not one of them is primarily European. The United States belongs to the American world. China is purely Asiatic. What of Britain and Russia?

Britain and Russia

Here again, the vast amount of writing about the grave differences between Britain and Russia, and the need for them to reach a firm understanding, is almost comically barking up the wrong tree. The disturbing thing about Britain and Russia—so far as the establishment of a durable peace is concerned—is not their difference but their similarity. Both stand, so to speak, in the wings of the European stage, half on it and half off it; unable, for reasons of security, to be indifferent to what happens in Europe, and yet finding the chief outlet for their energies elsewhere. Britain's supreme advantage, and her supreme dilemma, is that she faces the Continent with the New World behind her, and faces the New World with the Continent behind her, and for 300 years her policy has reflected that plain geographic fact, emphasizing now her European, and now her overseas, interests and obligations as circumstances have dictated. So with Russia. Half facing into Europe, half turned towards Asia, for 300 years she has hesitated between the two; and in this double preoccupation, the history of British policy and that of Russia have run markedly parallel.

A European peace made solely or chiefly by the Big Four, then, would be a peace made by Powers not one of whom—if it were free to choose—would make Europe its chief concern; and Europeans know this. They ask whether her over-riding preoccupation with her relations with the U.S. and the Dominions will ever let Britain pursue a persistent and consistent policy on the Continent; and they ask whether Russia will do more than may be necessary to secure her European rear, before turning again towards Asia. A hint of what such an attempt to regulate Europe without the Europeans might lead to, may perhaps be got from our experience after 1919, when we tried to settle Eastern Europe without the chief East European Power—Russia. We might have made a settlement in E. Europe which was displeasing to Germany, provided that Russia's interests had been engaged to uphold it. We might have made an eastern settlement which was displeasing to Russia, provided that German interests had been engaged to uphold it; but it was always improbable that we could set up a *permanent* arrangement in that area, in the absence of, and in spite of, both Germany and Russia. Are we to repeat this process and make a European peace in the absence of every nation which is properly and primarily European!—Above all, in the absence of France?

France's Burden

The attitude of some of our publicists towards France today, is uncomfortably like that of their predecessors towards Russia in 1918. In the first war, Russia had borne an enormous strain (it happens that the best witness to this is Mr. Churchill's "The Eastern Front") while we were slowly mobilizing our strength and while the Americans were still neutral; and Russia was knocked out of the war before the Western Allies could win it; and in the subsequent peace settlement (largely, it is true, because of the intransigeance of her own revolutionary government) she had no part. In this war, France had to meet the full German onslaught while Britain was still only half-armed, and the U.S. hugging its neutrality; and there are some who would pay as scant attention to France in the one case, as was paid to Russia in the other. The precedent seems ominous.

Which are the nations which are primarily and properly European? They happen to be those with whom, as we have seen, Britain's own ability to intervene on the Continent has long been, and still is, bound up; the nations which lie with their backs to the Mediterranean and their faces toward the pressure from Germany—the Latin nations, the Balkan peoples and Austria.

Left-wing writers now envisage a continent on which, in effect, there will be none save Germany and Russia. If that should come about, the two will either fight for mastery or they will combine (strong influences in Germany will almost certainly try to play this card when Germany is beaten). It would be too much to ask British diplomacy to prevent one or other of these two things happening if the two leviathans were to be left confronting each other with no other centre of power on the continent. The balance—and therefore the peace—of Europe requires three elements as the balance of a stool requires three legs. No one will suspect M. Benes of anti-Russian prejudice, yet even he has pointed out that a Europe without adequate power lodged in France would be a Europe in grave disequilibrium. And France can count for little now without her Mediterranean associates.

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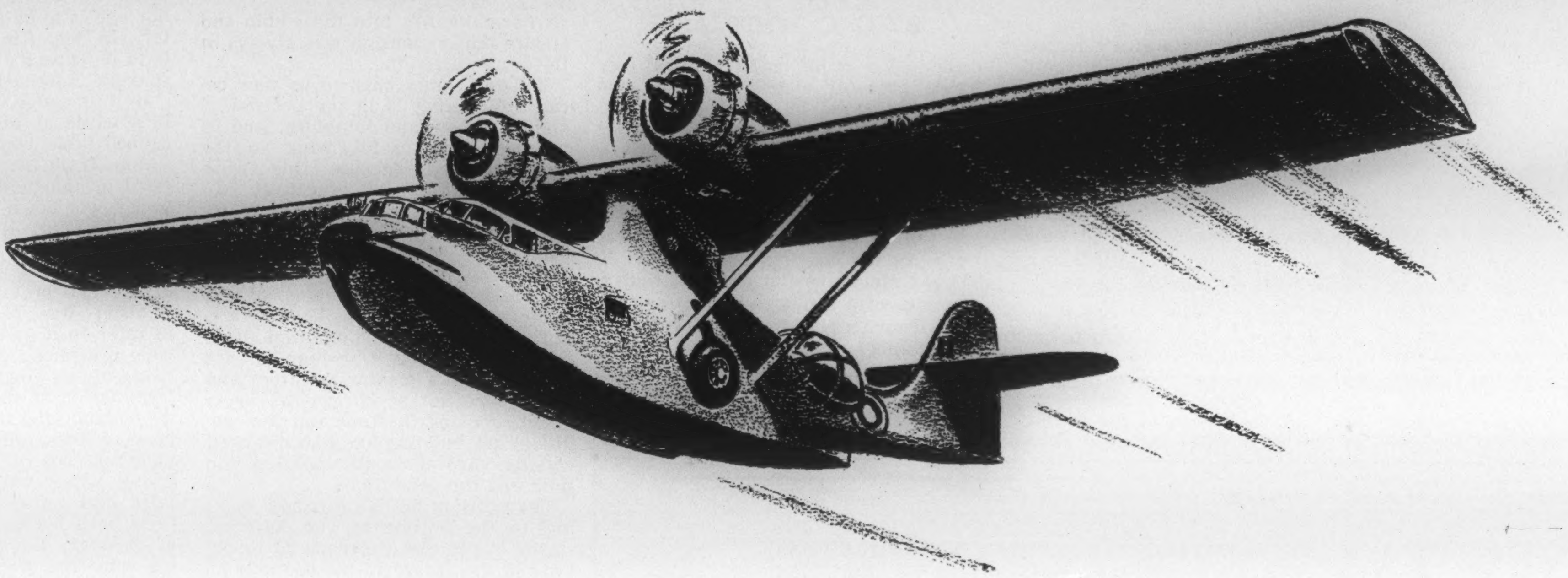

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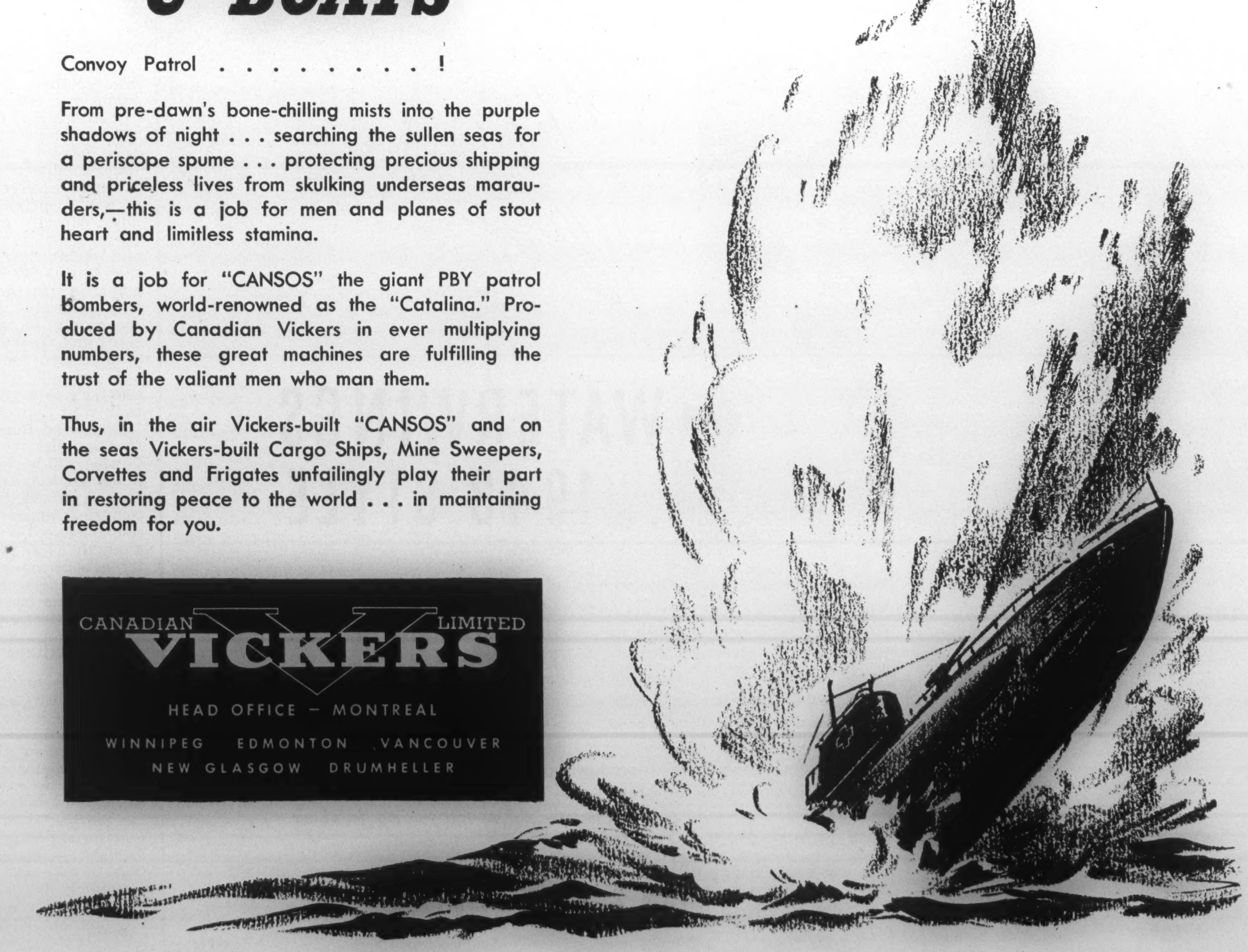

IF IT FLIES OR FLOATS VICKERS CAN BUILD IT

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. King Blueprints Canada's World Status

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

AS IN the days of our youth we were told about how the British constitution slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent, so our children in their turn are going to be told how Canada's national status broadened down, but not so slowly, from circumstance to circumstance. Doubtless some future historians are even now assembling the data for such a recital. But the lesson our children will learn of the growth of our national status will differ from the lesson we learned about the evolution of the British constitution in that, while the one was almost altogether a purely impersonal tale, it will not be feasible to separate the other from a chronicle of the career of one individual. That individual is, of course, William Lyon Mackenzie King.

The years of our professional interest in national affairs happen to coincide very closely with those of Mr. King's leadership of the Liberal party, which now add up to just under a quarter of a century. As we glance backward we are dismayed by the thought of the volume of good white paper, now such a scarce commodity, we must have consumed in the day-to-day and week-to-week chronicling of Mr. King's views and activities in connection with the national status. If we could recover that paper now it would constitute, we are quite sure, a much bigger contribution to the national salvage stockpile than that consumed on any other single subject.

Plan and Addition

Mr. King's political adversaries and competitors have been prone to excuse their own failures by attributing his successes to good fortune. A good deal of luck he undoubtedly has had, but the record of the evolution of the national status since first he adopted it as his major political concern goes far to prove that he has been attended by more than luck. Even a quick retrospective glance suffices to suggest that there was a great deal of foresight regarding trends and events to give direction to this concern and a lot of shrewdness in taking advantage of these trends and events as they developed. It might almost be thought now that a quarter of a century or more ago he had drawn a plan for the growth and development of the national status down through the years of his leadership, and that he had been careful to draw it so that additions could be made from time to time which would fit harmoniously into the whole and ensure that expansion was always in the same direction.

All this comes back to us now because Mr. King is in the process of adding a new and imposing, and in prospect very useful, wing to the structure—and because this wing fits so smoothly and gracefully into what has already been built. Without the evolution of favorable circumstances Mr. King could not be adding this new wing any more than he could have added some of the other wings that he has built before, but neither would the addition fit so well into the whole if his plan had not been that of a master architect and if he were not as shrewd as he is about choosing the time and the conditions for building and had not been equally shrewd in anticipating the time and the conditions.

The addition Mr. King is now making to the edifice of our national status is the place Canada is to occupy in the future in the councils of the United Nations and eventually of all the nations. In the light of things as they are and of what has gone before it is not presuming too much, we think, to speak of this place rather positively as the one Canada is to occupy. Mr. King has timed his move discreetly. Circumstances, as he saw in advance, are favorable. Nothing is in sight which is likely to interfere with his project.

The place in the councils of the nations that Mr. King has determined Canada is to occupy is a place the importance of which is to be governed by the measure of the contribution Canada is able and willing to make to the objectives of the nations in the better ordering of the affairs of the world. Not size nor population nor age is to be the determining factor. In Mr. King's plan the factor is to be capacity and willingness for sharing international responsibility.

By this gauge Canada will sit once in a while at the very head of the council table, sometimes in the place second from the head, sometimes in third or fourth place, and seldom if ever lower down than fifth place.

In unrolling his blueprint of the new addition to the national status structure in the House of Commons at the end of last week the Prime Minister was cleverly careful not to refer to it as such. Ostensibly he was proffering a proposal in the name of his government for the determination of the representation to be accorded the thirty or more members of the United Nations in the numerous control and administrative bodies which will govern world affairs and settle international questions both before and after the end of the war. But there is no mistaking what the proposal will mean for Canada and our national status.

"Effective Representation"

Mr. King's plan is simply that the effective representation (a very effective term, incidentally) of each of the nations in these bodies should be measured by the effectiveness of the part it is able and willing to play in the promotion of the cause being dealt with by any particular body. The plan is designed on the one hand to prevent control of these bodies from passing into the hands of the big nations merely by virtue of their size and power, and on the other hand to guard against the dissipation of effective authority through an attempt to divide representation on the basis of theoretical equality. It would assign "effective representation" on a functional basis—the basis of capacity and performance.

Canada is committed in the same degree that Britain, the United States and others of the United Nations are committed, to the rescue, relief, and rehabilitation of the countries that are now the victims of the Axis. Similarly we are committed to a common effort for the betterment of world conditions in general. Canada's capacity for discharging that part of the commitment which is still outstanding will be relatively the same as the capacity we are now employing in the war. But it will vary somewhat in accordance with the nature of the requirements of relief and rehabilitation. In the case of processed and manufactured supplies for relief and rehabilitation this country's capacity to contribute will rank with that of the United States, Britain, and Russia. In the case of food supplies the United States and Canada will be the chief sources, and in the particular case of cereal grains for the immediate relief of liberated countries Canada will be the principal source. Even in the case of armed strength for maintaining order throughout the world when the war is over Canada will be in a position to make the fourth largest contribution.

Of Immediate Concern?

At more than one place in the Prime Minister's five thousand word discussion of Canada's position in foreign affairs, passages occurred which were capable of being interpreted as diplomatic but firm intimations that he was not proposing effective representation as something for the hazy post-war future but as a practical and proper solution of immediate and closely impending situations. There was in this connection something that looked very much like a hint to London and Washington that Mr. King did not consider adequate to existing circumstances the practice of some joint United States-United Kingdom agencies of coming to independent conclusions on certain matters and then submitting them to Ottawa for concurrence only when action by this country was necessary to give operational effect to them. Not much more is needed to make the meaning clear.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

What the "Free Press" Is Rescuing

BY B. K. SANDWELL

This article is a reply to an editorial article in the Winnipeg Free Press, which will be found reproduced on page 11 of this issue.

IT IS not necessary to make any apology for using up a lot of good white paper in the discussion of the question whether the Crown can constitutionally in certain circumstances refuse the advice of a Prime Minister to dissolve the legislative body. As was pointed out in a recent Front Page article in this paper, this question is likely to be one of major importance in any country governed by the British parliamentary system in a time when three or more parties divide the suffrages of the electorate. A reply therefore to the observations of the Winnipeg *Free Press* under the heading "Sandwell to the Rescue" seems legitimate in spite of the amount of space which SATURDAY NIGHT has already devoted to the subject of the Crown and the dissolution of Parliament. For the material for that reply we are largely indebted to the citations in Mr. Forsey's "Dissolution of Parliament", citations which were equally at the disposal of the *Free Press* if it had not been so contemptuous of that volume.

It is the *Free Press's* habit, when arguing against a constitutional doctrine which it does not like, to say that it has been "rejected by the electors" in some general election. The practice of regarding general elections as a sort of Gallup poll on a specific question, such as "Shall the Crown have power to refuse a dissolution?", is a highly questionable one. Electors vote in general elections, not to affirm or deny a particular constitutional theory, but to secure the kind of Cabinet, with the kind of views, that they favor. Thus the election of 1784, which the *Free Press* regards as abolishing the theory that a Parliament is entitled to continue against the wishes of the Prime Minister—that "the House of Commons . . . could make and unmake Governments at will",—really did no more than prove that George III was right in believing that Pitt and his colleagues, and not the parliamentary majority, represented the popular will. The King's decision to grant Pitt a dissolution rather than to dismiss his Cabinet and put the North faction back into power (they had defeated the Government sixteen times in less than three months) was due, not to constitutional delicacy, but to the fact that he hated Lord North, and the electoral verdict was probably due to much the same feelings.

Free Press Position

But the *Free Press* position is that this election settled the constitutional question; that by it "the doctrine" (that the Crown *may* seek another Prime Minister in the same Parliament even though the existing one has advised dissolution) "had already been rejected by the electors;" that "Since that time the rule has been plain."

Well, has it? It was not plain to Burke, who as the *Free Press* admits went on arguing that the House of Commons had the right to replace one Government with another after the 1784 election. But Burke had had less time than the *Free Press* to consider the finality of that election.

Asquith, however, himself a fairly good Liberal and a Prime Minister and a very able constitutional lawyer, had had plenty of time to consider it by the end of 1923, nearly 140 years later, when he uttered the following fairly explicit sentences, quoted in Forsey on page 89:

"This does not mean that the Crown should act arbitrarily and without the advice of responsible Ministers, but it does mean that the Crown is not bound to take the advice of a particular Ministry to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of general elections so long as it can find other Ministers who are prepared to give it a trial. The notion that a Ministry which cannot command a majority in the House of Commons, . . . a Ministry in a minority of 31 per cent, . . . in these circumstances is invested with the right to demand a dissolution is as subversive of constitutional usage, as it would, in my opinion, be pernicious to the general and paramount interests of the nation at large."

Other Authorities

The view which Mr. Forsey, and SATURDAY NIGHT, have been upholding, and which the *Free Press* describes as being in conflict with "established practice", could not be more accurately or more emphatically stated than it is in those words. Yet we can hardly suppose that Asquith was ignorant of the election of 1784; he must therefore have believed that it had no such tremendous constitutional consequences as the *Free Press* claims.

Plenty of other authorities are cited by Mr. Forsey in the volume which the *Free Press* evidently read so carelessly. Todd ("Parliamentary Government in England") says that when the sovereign is asked to dissolve "it is not merely his right, but his duty, to exercise his judgment," that is, to decide whether to grant or refuse dissolution.

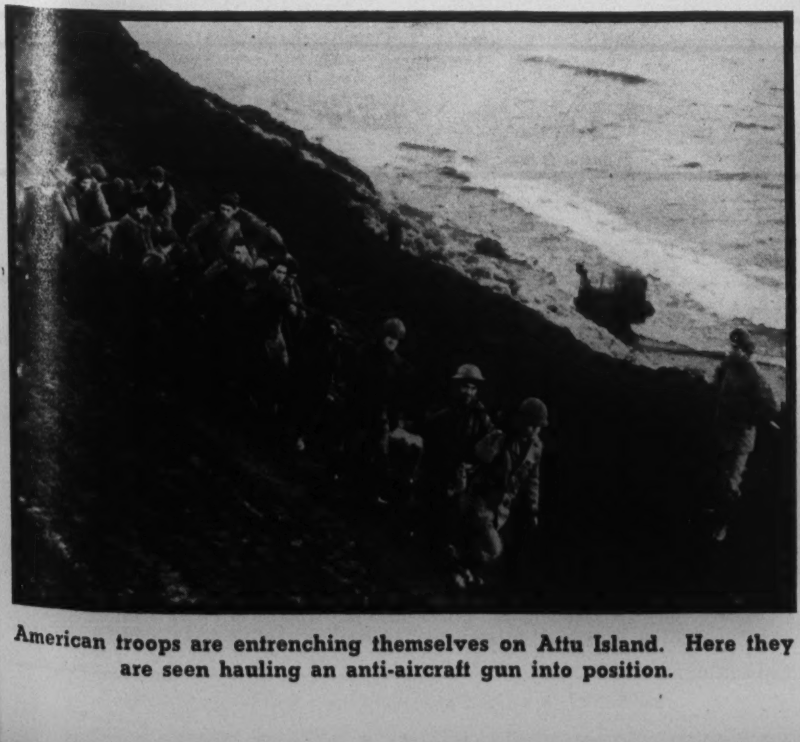
Dicey, who in his best known volume declares at one point an unqualified right of a Ministry to demand a dissolution, gives on another page of the same work (he was a very unsystematic writer) a series of "examples of the precepts" belonging to "the code by which public life in England is (or is supposed to be) governed." Two of these constitute a flat denial of the right of the ministry to "demand" a dissolution in certain circumstances — the circumstances, namely, of having had one already and being unable to carry on with the resulting Parliament. These "precepts" read: "A Cabinet, when outvoted on any vital question, may appeal *once* to the country by means of a dissolution" (italics mine), and "If an appeal to the electors goes against the Ministry they are bound to retire from office, and have no right to dissolve Parliament a second time."

This places Dicey clearly on record as denying to the Ministry which secured the previous dissolution the right to *demand* dissolution of the succeeding Parliament, and therefore established at least one clear case in which the right and duty of the sovereign "to exercise his judgment" are—in Dicey's opinion—incontestable. I trust that the *Free Press* will not again cite Dicey as supporting its doctrine that a Prime Minister has always and in all circumstances, merely by reason of holding the seals of office, "the right to perform one act of government on his own complete responsibility—the act of dissolving Parliament," and that the right and duty of the Crown to exercise judgment in certain circumstances became extinct in 1784.

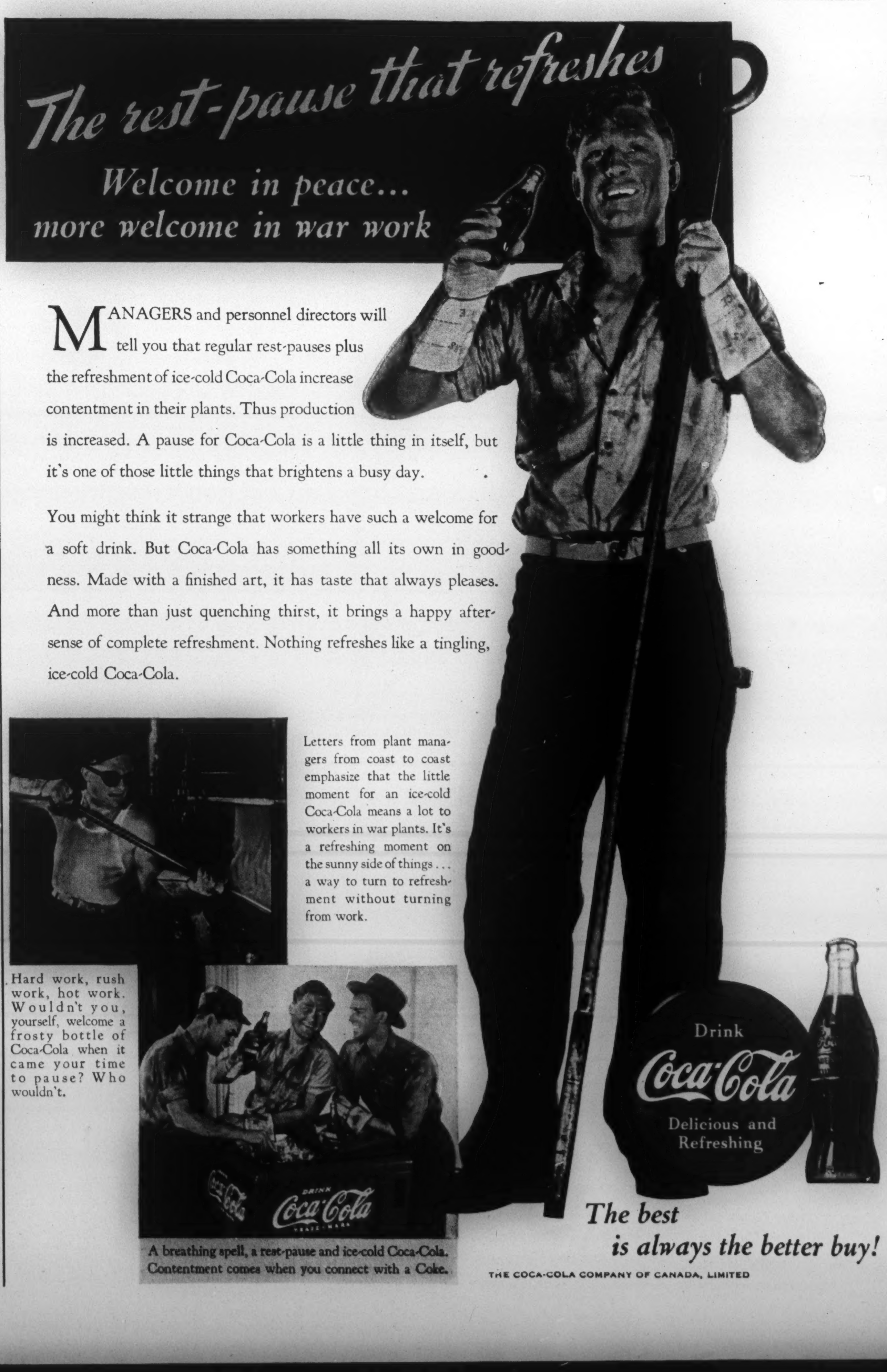
No "Shopping Around"

Nobody, of course, has ever suggested that the Crown should "shop around" and "get an alternative Government together." Nor has anybody ever suggested that Parliaments should always be allowed to live out their statutory term, thus producing the fixed-term-of-elections system of the American Republic. What Mr. Forsey and I suggest, and what is supported by a long list of statesmen and political writers cited in Mr. Forsey's book, is exactly what was stated by Mr. Asquith, and exemplified by the instance provided by Dicey. Obviously there must be an alternative Government available, for the Crown must have advisers; obviously also it must be a Government with reasonable prospects of maintaining itself in Parliament, and the Parliament must be one which it is reasonable to suppose represents with fair accuracy the views of the electors. These are the matters on which it is the right and duty of the Crown to exercise judgment. The *Free Press* simply and flatly denies that the Crown has any right or duty to exercise judgment concerning a Prime Minister's advice to dissolve Parliament in any circumstances whatever.

The British case of 1924 proves nothing. Nobody is arguing that the Crown *must* in a certain set of circumstances refuse a dissolution, as the *Free Press* argues that it *must* in all circumstances grant a dissolution. There was a majority against Ramsay MacDonald in 1924, but it was a highly composite majority, and afforded no proof that a stable Government could have been formed under another Prime Minister. Our position is merely that the Crown *could* have refused Mr. MacDonald a dissolution, but was probably wise not to do so. There is indeed, so far as I can find, no record that any possible alternative leader expressed a desire to carry on the government with the Parliament which Mr. MacDonald proposed to dissolve, and the general opinion of commentators seems to be that any leader who did undertake to do so would have had to seek dissolution himself soon after. Mr. Meighen in 1926 was not *wise* in attempting to carry on with the existing Parliament, because of the extreme instability of his alliance with the Progressives; and it is perfectly open to anybody to argue that for the same reason Lord Byng would have been *wiser* not to invite him to do so; but that is an entirely different thing from arguing that Lord Byng had no *right* to invite him to do so.



American troops are entrenching themselves on Attu Island. Here they are seen hauling an anti-aircraft gun into position.



The rest-pause that refreshes
Welcome in peace... more welcome in war work

MANAGERS and personnel directors will tell you that regular rest-pauses plus the refreshment of ice-cold Coca-Cola increase contentment in their plants. Thus production is increased. A pause for Coca-Cola is a little thing in itself, but it's one of those little things that brightens a busy day.

You might think it strange that workers have such a welcome for a soft drink. But Coca-Cola has something all its own in goodness. Made with a finished art, it has taste that always pleases. And more than just quenching thirst, it brings a happy after-sense of complete refreshment. Nothing refreshes like a tingling, ice-cold Coca-Cola.

Letters from plant managers from coast to coast emphasize that the little moment for an ice-cold Coca-Cola means a lot to workers in war plants. It's a refreshing moment on the sunny side of things . . . a way to turn to refreshment without turning from work.

Hard work, rush work, hot work. Wouldn't you, yourself, welcome a frosty bottle of Coca-Cola when it came your time to pause? Who wouldn't.

A breathing spell, a rest-pause and ice-cold Coca-Cola. Contentment comes when you connect with a Coke.

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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Tradition Goes by the Board at Upper Canada

BY D. P. O'HEARN

The new Principal of Upper Canada College is an all-Canadian, born, educated and trained in Canada. What's more he has risen from the ranks, has been elevated to Principal from a mastership in the College. A Canadian with a Scotch 'burr' and a charming man.

ONE of the phenomena of war is that Lorne Milton McKenzie, B.A. Toronto, is at present Principal of Upper Canada College.

Mr. McKenzie, presiding over the forty-acre seat of Upper Canada College's empire, is the round peg which surprisingly fills the square hole. He is a Canadian, born in Canada, as were his parents. He was educated in the proletarian splendor of the public schools of Guelph, at Guelph Collegiate, and at the University of Toronto. He is not a Rhodes Scholar or an Oxonian. He was never a master at a swank English school, but did his early teaching in a public school at Weston. Most surprising, today, as Principal of Canada's largest preparatory school, Mr. McKenzie has risen from the ranks. Twelfth principal of Upper Canada, he is the first to have been promoted from a master.

The new Principal became a master and head of the Mathematics Department at Upper Canada fourteen years ago. Last year, when the then Principal, Major T. W. L. MacDermot, resigned to devote his full time to army education, Mr. McKenzie was appointed acting head. A short time ago his appointment was confirmed as Twelfth Principal of the College.

Most charmingly, Mr. McKenzie will tell you that he didn't particularly want the job. He is a mathematician, who does higher mathematical problems for relaxation, has mathematics as his philosophy of life, believes that mathematics is an essence of any proper education, and advocates that clergymen should study astronomy before being permitted to minister to our theological ills. Such devotion would prefer to tackle little boys at eight-thirty in the morning with the elements of 2a x 2b equals 4ab, rather than meddle with the earthly business of Governors' meetings, curricula and students' reports. However, as Mr. McKenzie will tell you, with a soft Scotch burr which dates back only to the highlands of Guelph and is a complete mystery to the owner, "After all, a man, he has to get along."

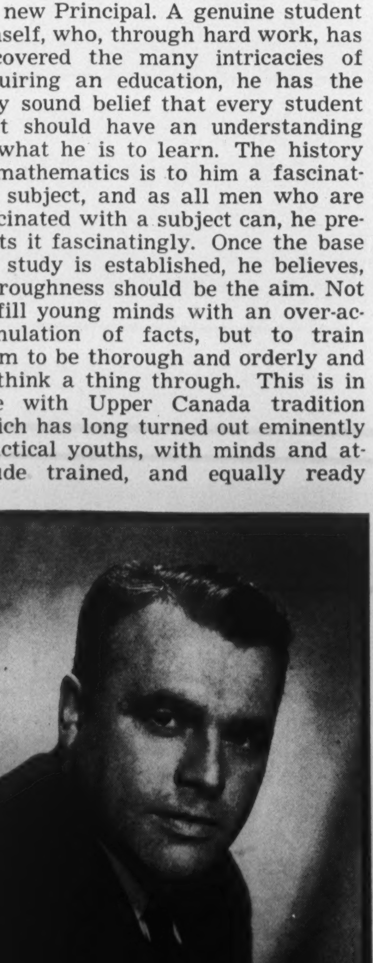
A Genuine Student

The possessor of this Scotch burr can be described as a modest man, without any of the popular revulsions usually associated with the word. Physically, he has the build of a former football player, now protected by nature's padding, and the hearty flush of one who enjoys the finer foods of life. He would never be mistaken for a broker or a poet. He would make a most successful Hollywood steam-boat captain, with the peaceful mien and orderly thought associated with the sea, and scholars. He doesn't smoke, has never been addicted to golf or bridge, and is only concerned with box-scores as mathematical problems. His only exercise is gardening, and his P.T. consists of a few more serious problems in calculus and several minutes contemplation of the fourth dimension, taken with deep breathing before an open window. Yet, marvellous compliment, he will be perfectly welcome, and at home, in the cricket pavilion at Upper Canada—or among the Old Boys at Woodbine, should he become interested in the mathematical form of the thoroughbred.

Scholarship at Upper Canada will not suffer under the leadership of the new Principal. A genuine student himself, who, through hard work, has discovered the many intricacies of acquiring an education, he has the very sound belief that every student first should have an understanding of what he is to learn. The history of mathematics is to him a fascinating subject, and as all men who are fascinated with a subject can, he presents it fascinatingly. Once the base for study is established, he believes, thoroughness should be the aim. Not to fill young minds with an over-accumulation of facts, but to train them to be thorough and orderly and to think a thing through. This is in line with Upper Canada tradition which has long turned out eminently practical youths, with minds and attitude trained, and equally ready for scholarship or business.

Modesty, and a true sense of values, and an appreciation of man's limitations, can also be accepted. L. M. McKenzie, B.A., has no illusions about his sphere. He practices higher mathematics with delight and will delve into any of the planes of loftier thought with celerity, but he says that Mr. Einstein has quite rightly been in the cloisters of Princeton, while he has been in the class-rooms at Upper Canada. "My field," he says, "is strictly secondary education." And he says it with the satisfaction of one who realizes its true importance.

There is a long tradition behind Upper Canada College. For a hundred and fourteen years it has conducted itself with distinction and a true sense of its own importance. It has many of the old-school-tie affiliations and the form system and other English practices (although its curricula are distinctly Canadian), and a Principal cannot possibly know how important one man can be until he has talked to an Old Boy on the importance of being Principal of U.C.C.



Lorne Milton McKenzie, B.A.

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A "Free Press" View of Crown and Dissolution

REPRINTED FROM WINNIPEG "FREE PRESS" OF JUNE 29

"Sandwell to the Rescue" was the title given by the Winnipeg "Free Press" to the following article, published in its June 29 issue. A reply to it by the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT *appears on page 9 of this issue.*

THE *Free Press* is not surprised that Mr. B. K. Sandwell, the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, should have intervened in the discussion between the *Free Press* and Mr. Forsey to agree with the theory of the latter that the Governor-General has the right to disagree with advice tendered him by the Prime Minister if he feels that way. We are not surprised in the present instance because some months ago SATURDAY NIGHT advanced this theory, at which time we did express astonishment that a publication so truly liberal in the best sense of the term should take so reactionary a position upon this question. Mr. Sandwell writes:

"The *Free Press* doctrine is that even when he has lost the confidence of Parliament a Prime Minister has still the right to perform one act of government on his own complete responsibility—the act of dissolving Parliament."

Precisely so. But this is not *Free Press* doctrine. This is not the formulation of a new idea by this newspaper. This is British practice which has been followed in Great Britain without an exception for the last 111 years; or if the rather ludicrous performance of William IV in refusing a dissolution to his ministers upon the grounds set forth by them and then granting it for purely personal reasons is excepted, the right of the Prime Minister in Great Britain to bring about a dissolution by a formal request to the sovereign has not been questioned for 159 years. The latest precedent—that of 1924—is the most convincing of the lot.

MR. SANDWELL also undertakes to state the contrary theory which the *Free Press* has been combatting. This is:

"That a Prime Minister in that situation (that he has lost the support of Parliament) has not the right to dissolve Parliament if it appears that there is another Prime Minister available with a reasonable prospect of being able to carry on; that in that event it rests with the King or the King's representative to refuse the advice of the Prime Minister who cannot carry on with the existing Parliament, and to call on a new Prime Minister who seems likely to be able to carry on—if the King or the King's representative judges it wise and proper to do so."

This is an exact statement of the point in issue; and, having been unable to get Mr. Forsey to admit that this is his contention, we are obliged to Mr. Sandwell for stating it with such precision. But this is not a conflict between two theories—the clash is between established practice and the Forsey-Sandwell theory. The latter, however, is not entirely new with them. Edmund Burke stated it and made an elaborate argument in its support in the British House of Commons on June 14, 1784. The question, however, was already academic, the issue having been decided at the general election which had just been held. Burke's grievance was that the preceding House of Commons had not been able to eject the Pitt Ministry and replace it with one more to its liking. Burke declared the principle of the complete supremacy of the House of Commons in these words:

"Whenever we shall see it expedient to offer our advice concerning his Majesty's servants, who are those of the public, we confidently hope that the personal favor of any minister, or any set of ministers, will not be more dear to his Majesty than the credit and character of a House of Commons."

IN OTHER words, this was a declaration that the House of Commons for the term of its existence could make and unmake governments at will. The doctrine had already been rejected by the electors, who had shown their disagreement with the previous House by dismissing about half the members whose "advice concerning His Majesty's servants" did not match their views. Since that time the rule has been plain. If the government of the day and the House of Commons disagree, it is not the House of Commons that determines the next step; it is the government.

Now that it is admitted, though by some with reluctance, that the Governor-General is a viceroy and not an agent of the Secretary of State for the Dominions, the British precedents apply; and they are conclusive. Again we invite Mr. Sandwell and those who agree with him to consider the significance of the dissolution of 1924, when a Prime Minister, who had two-thirds of the House against him, was given a dissolution although Parliament had not outlived its first year. If there ever was a case for the application of the doctrine to which Mr. Sandwell gives his allegiance that was the occasion. If King George had shopped around and got an alternative government together, as he doubtless could have done, he would have landed himself in no end of trouble; as it was the people were allowed to attend to their own affairs, and they made a complete job of the task set them.

THE British procedure in these matters is swift, democratic and conclusive. The executive and Parliament must be in agreement; if there is disagreement the executive must make way for its successor unless the people, in a general election, vote confidence in the challenged executive. Beside this procedure the French system, which was shipwrecked in 1940, but not until it had accomplished the downfall of France, is clumsy, ineffective and crisis-breeding; yet this is the system which Mr. Sandwell thinks Canada should adopt. If he wants a current illustration of what can happen when a legislative body has a fixed term of office, he might take a look at Washington.

Today
Helicopters
shadow subs...
Tomorrow
They'll land
on your lawn

Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

Fighting now is winning the war...
Thinking now can win the peace

Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 King Street West, Toronto

Music at Work is Helping Our War Industries

BY GORDON BEST

Music in factories is a war development which is spreading fast. It not only lightens the load on workers during the day but results have shown that it cuts down absenteeism and lateness. Experiments by the B.B.C. and other pioneers in the field have shown that not all types of music are suitable and that there must be careful planning to provide for certain technical problems.

IN THE light of present day scientific findings, Snow White's Seven Dwarfs certainly had something when they exhorted us to, "Whistle While You Work."

However the friendly Dwarfs did not discover the therapeutic value of musical accompaniment to work. The ancients knew all about it. For many centuries, music in one form or another has been employed to ease the strain of toil. The Greeks had special songs which they sang while harvesting, threshing, grinding grain, wine making, etc. Sea chanties were sung by old-time sailors while at their heavy work. 'Song of the Volga Boatmen' and 'Old Man River' indicate the rythmic use of music to lighten the bargeman's load.

But it took modern, all-out war to put music into industry on a scientific basis. Doctors and psychologists express the value of music in a modern plant by saying, "Music increases nervous and muscular energy without causing an after let-down."

Thomas Edison was probably the first to music-condition a factory when he installed a number of his old-fashioned cylinder phonographs in a cigar factory to relieve boredom among the workers.

Modern music-conditioned factories have at their disposal a library of over 6,000 records specially orchestrated and recorded for industrial use. Musak, Inc., one of the leaders in the field of supplying music to factories, pipes its high-fidelity transcriptions on specially balanced telephone lines from centrally located studios to war plants on a 24-hour-a-day schedule.

No Vocal Music

So great has been the demand for music for war plants that many installations, previously serving hotels, restaurants and apartments, had to be removed and installed in the plants due to scarcity of equipment.

In a number of large plants, studios are installed and live programs are put on to supplement the recorded music. The loudspeaker systems are also used for special announcements and quickly locating executives who are out around the plant.

In designing a sound system for a factory there are a number of tricky problems in acoustics and psychology which have to be considered. The acoustical programs are easier when the ambient noises made by machinery are constant. However when they are intermittent—as in the case of rivetting—means have to be devised to so space the loud speakers and power that the music does not add to the factory noises—but cuts through them distinctly.

Selection of suitable types of music is of paramount importance. While most of the younger employees would prefer dance music—with their vocal selections these have been found to slow down production rather than increase it. This is because the vocals tend to distract the workers and they pay more attention to the words than to their work. A classical example of what *not* to play is, "Deep in the Heart of Texas". All the workers have to stop and clap their hands when the hand-clapping passages come along.

In most cases unembellished melodies have been found the best. Tricky orchestrations of popular numbers are out—too many of the workers become more interested in the interpretations than in their work.

Whether you like it or not, music will have some effect on you. For example, fast music will invariably raise your pulse, respiration and blood pressure, while slow music will have the opposite effects. So during periods of the day when fatigue has been found to hit the peaks—and production consequently at a minimum—stimulation music is played. A wide variation in selections is desirable. Repetition of the same number too frequently becomes monotonous and has an adverse effect on production.

Good Effects

The British Broadcasting Corporation is one of the pioneers in modern useage of industrial music. They have an extensive "Music While You Work" department. In summarizing their findings on the benefits of music to industry, they find that music aids production by: boosting the tired worker; acting as a mental tonic; relieving boredom; increasing happiness; improving health; minimizing conversation; relieving nervous strain; cutting down absenteeism.

The 'tonic' effect of music is much more important than would at first appear. It is also the reason why music is played intermittently rather than continuously because there is a definite carry-over of the pick-up and stimulating effect of the music into periods when it is not being played. Fifteen minutes of music followed by fifteen minutes without, seems to be a good time distribution. It is found that the production increases obtained by the lift that workers get during exposure to the music are well maintained until the next period of music.

Professor Harold Burris-Meyer, director of research in sound at Stevens Institute of Technocracy, has found during controlled, scientific tests in a number of war plants that the use of music cut down Monday morning lateness and absenteeism from 22.75% to 2.75%. This can be attributed to the fact, psychologists agree, that the use of music in factories tends to have a profound effect upon the worker's attitude toward his 'work.' It appears to lift the 'work' up to the level of a métier or profession in the eyes of the worker.

Four Main Essentials

Mr. Wynford Reynolds, of the B.B.C., states that there are four main essentials which should be observed and which are incorporated in the B.B.C. programs broadcast for industrial use:

(1) The music should be familiar to the ordinary worker. Singing, humming or whistling is a sure sign the the 'tonic' is effective.

(2) The melody should be clear and well defined. The workers want to hear a 'tune' and this 'tune' has to ride over any existing factory noise.

(3) The tone level or volume should be constant. A disparity of volume may be hardly noticeable on an ordinary radio program, but owing to the amplification necessary in a factory sound system it becomes noticeable and very important. Some records vary to such an extent that parts of a record may be inaudible while other parts are distressingly loud. This danger should be watched not only when choosing records but when arranging a program.

(4) The tempo or rythm should create a bright and cheerful atmosphere. Extremes of fastness or slowness should be avoided. Rythm or tempo should not be thought of in terms of 'working speeds' but rather considered as a means of creating a spirit of cheerfulness and gaiety that can be of benefit to operators engaged on any and all processes.

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THE HITLER WAR

Shifting of Canadians Implies Change in Strategy

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE shifting of an important part of the Canadian forces from Britain to the Mediterranean carries with it the implication, though it offers no proof, that the Channel landing is definitely off for the present, and this year's effort is to be concentrated on the Mediterranean front. Von Rundstedt, the German commander in Western Europe, seems to feel the same way about it, since he has moved his headquarters to Avignon, in the south of France.

This, then, is behind the Russian warnings and apparent disappointment noted in this commentary last week. It appears that we have been forced to admit that the dinosaur's hard shell is too thick to penetrate, except at very heavy cost; and the counter punch which the Germans could deliver, "straight from the shoulder", against any landing on the Channel coast, still makes it doubtful whether we could hold any bridgeheads which surprise might secure. So we are going to tackle them for the present only where they have to fight at the end of their reach.

That means in Sicily, Italy and the Balkans. The only real question remaining is whether our main campaign down here, after the clean-up in Sicily, is going to be in Italy or the Balkans. I don't mean to imply that Sicily is as good as cleaned up. The fight has only begun. As I write at the beginning of the week there are in fact, few details yet as to our progress. It looks like a job of perhaps three or four weeks. But here it is we who are striking from the shoulder, having moved the latter right up to the Tunisian tip, with the establishment of a great base of operations there.

Ample Preparation

This time there can be no question of our sending a boy to do a man's job. We have prepared this venture on an overwhelming scale. We are using our finest shock troops, the British and Americans teeming with confidence from the North African victories, the Canadians trained to perfection and straining for action. One can imagine how our boys flung themselves out of their barges, and how irresistible was their first charge.

Supporting the ground forces is a mighty air power which has been built up during the winter only second in strength to the Allied air power in Britain, and much more advanced in tactical co-operation with the troops and ships. The ships—let it never be forgotten that it is our sea power which makes this whole venture possible. It is very doubtful if our air power, great as it is, and supreme in the skies over Sicily, could land troops in sufficient number to overcome, or even stand against, a garrison eight or ten times as big as that which we had on Crete, and provided with armor, of which General Freyberg's gallant force had none.

It is inevitable that the Battle of Sicily be compared with that of Crete. The great difference lies in the use of sea power. At Crete, though the Germans had driven away our few land-based fighters on the first day, and put the aircraft-carrier *Formidable* out of action with severe damage, the British Navy hung on, taking terrible punishment, but nevertheless preventing all sea-borne landings.

This limited the attackers to the numbers and equipment which could be carried by air. And though the Luftwaffe transport command, using some 650 *Junkers 52's*, and suffering very heavy losses, did manage to land 7000 men within the first day, and 25,000 to 30,000 men within 10 days, they could bring in no tanks, trucks or heavy artillery, and our defending force of some 20,000 men was only overcome after a hard struggle. Had we had tanks, I believe that Freyberg might have smashed the German landing, even without air support.

Where Was Italy's Fleet?

In the Sicilian battle it will stand to the everlasting shame of the Italian fleet that it made no effort whatever to get in among our hundreds of light naval craft, landing barges and troop transports. With its half-dozen powerful battleships, its many destroyers and sea-going torpedo boats, and its swarm of smaller motor torpedo boats, it just stayed home and did nothing.

Under these circumstances we were able to pour men ashore from the sea ten or twenty times as rapidly as they could ever have been landed by air. And we could bring in the guns, tanks and transport vehicles, and all the heavy supplies which such a force requires, which alone permitted us to stay ashore in face of the powerful defending army. In the Battle of Crete the Germans lacked one vital element, sea power. For the Battle of Sicily we had a completely balanced team of air, sea and land forces.

The task of the Canadians, operating in conjunction with Montgomery's 8th Army, was apparently to clear a large bridgehead in the south-eastern corner, then pushing up to take the ports of Syracuse and Augusta, to facilitate our landing of material, at present being brought in by landing barge from larger ships offshore. These are small ports, but Augusta has one of the finest natural harbors in the Mediterranean.

When sufficient material has been put ashore, a battle is expected to develop for Catania. It is significant that the Axis headquarters has been reported at Taormina, between Catania and Messina. It seems they are going to make one of their major stands in the narrow passage between Mount Etna and the sea, to keep us from reaching the Messina Straits and completely severing the island's connection with the mainland.

Can We Cut Off Supplies?

Meanwhile it will be one of the main tasks of our strategic air force to limit the flow of reinforcements and supplies across this narrow gap, so that we will only have to fight those enemy forces already in Sicily. 400,000 seems much too high an estimate for their strength; there are probably not half that many. But the more there are, the bigger will be the enemy loss in the end, as evacuation is going to be very difficult. Indeed, by that time we may have cut off all retreat by seizing the toe of Italy.

Our air force will have four other main tasks during the Battle of Sicily. It will have to keep the enemy airfields smothered, which was found in the Tunisian fighting to be a more effective way of covering our troops than by trying to keep a fighter umbrella over them all the time. It will have to harass the cross-island communications, as well as the railway which girdles the island, in order to hamper enemy efforts at concentrating against our bridgeheads.

It will have to give our troops close tactical support on the battlefield. And it will have to drop further air-borne detachments at key points, mainly to cut communications in the enemy's rear, as the fight progresses. Further sea landings can be expected until we control the entire shore and all the harbors and communications, between Trapani and Augusta.

One important thing which the Sicilian campaign should demonstrate is the attitude of the Italian population towards us. Already correspondents report the Sicilians friendly. It shoult be noted, however, that the Sicilians are more rugged and freedom-loving, and generally regarded as more anti-fascist, than the mainland population. It is not now generally reckoned that the loss of Sicily will bring about an Italian collapse.

If the Germans should decide to hold Italy in strength at the line of the Appennines, then we would have the choice of two main campaigns for the balance of this year: the conquest of all of Italy, or a Balkan campaign. It is doubtful if we could carry on both, on a large scale.

For the present, on the conservative calculation that there will be a strong fight for Sicily and that the Germans will show determination to hold northern Italy—to keep our bombing bases away from the Lombardy plains, and our invasion shipping out of the fine harbors of Trieste and Fiume—I am inclined to think that we will slice off only the foot of Italy, sufficient to open the mouth of the Adriatic, and throw all our weight into a Balkan campaign.

With all of our supplies going in as far as Bizerte and Malta in any case (the tiny island appears to be playing a big part in the Sicilian attack, which is certainly poetic justice), we are able to shift our weight in this way.

For a Balkan Attack

The prerequisites to a Balkan campaign are the opening of the Adriatic flank, giving us access to Mihailovitch's long-held bridgehead; the preparation of powerful air bases at Brindisi and Bari from which to hack at the German communications, river and rail, from Belgrade south; and the seizure of Crete, Rhodes and other Aegean islands covering Greece. This looks like the work of several months.

It is hardly necessary to say that it will make a great difference whether Turkey comes in with us or not. She could give us the aid of her large army, and the use of the invaluable bridgehead which she possesses on the continent of Europe, secured by strong fortifications and provided with aerodromes.

The most cheerful view is that this was all arranged in Churchill's visit to Turkey, and that the reason we are supplying her, as he promised then, "with arms to the capacity of the Turkish railroads", as well as with modern fighter planes and new destroyers, is that we have her undertaking to help us.

Yet it must be said that all official Turkish statements stress the country's intention to remain neutral. Lacking information on any undertaking which may have been given by the Turks, the most solid hope of their intervention rests on the conviction that it would be in their national interest, and in accord with their traditional policy.

This century-old policy is that of maintaining a balanced position between Britain and Russia, and keeping control of the Straits. The Turks are realists, and they know that to win our friendship, and not to be left alone in Eastern Europe with the Russian bear as their only friend, they will have to help.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Fighting Spirit -- or New Alcohol

BY DYSON CARTER

ON THESE sultry afternoons the tall frosty glasses will be laced with innocent fruit vitamins far more often than with gin. Liquor rationing has sharply cut the practice of bolstering morale the easy way. But this drop in beverage alcohol intake has been dwarfed by a colossal rise in consumption of spirit along the production line. The use of alcohol in industry is dizzily soaring.

If there is a Drinking Song today, it is no longer a hilarious ditty. Its rhythm is the powerful throb of giant pumps. Its words are spelled out on distillery meters that will tick off more than five hundred million gallons of liquor this year. The stuff puts a moonshiner's White Mule to shame, for it rates the fiery label: "190-proof".

Such is industry's hot toddy. Hundreds of factories gulp it straight. And the hangover from this uninterrupted orgy is already pounding a terrific headache inside the Axis skull. We are giving Germany and Italy delirium tremens on a geographical scale, with the pink elephants replaced by very real nightmares.

Alcohol is vital to the manufacture of explosives, solvents, plastics and rubber. This list could be stretched into a bulky catalogue of individual war products. The fact of far greater interest is that the production of alcohol is undergoing a great transformation. Here is an industry that in 1941 was almost an art, modernized as to detail but still an arch-conservative, centuries old in its basic chemical processes. Now in the urgency of war the distilleries have turned research loose on tradition. The experienced bootlegger wouldn't even recognize today's streamlined war-alcohol factories.

LET'S refresh our memories. Consider the making of alcohol from grains—corn, wheat or rye. Here the chemical source of the spirit is starch. But starch cannot be fermented into alcohol. In old-type distilleries the starch was converted into fermentable sugars in huge pressure-cooking vessels of around 10,000 gallons capacity.

This cooking stage required nearly four hours. Today it is being snapped through in five minutes! Only a fraction of the former equipment is used.

First, the grain slurry is passed through a high-pressure, high-temperature, continuous cooker. The old batch vessels are eliminated. From the preliminary cooker the slurry goes to a mixer, where warm water is added. This gives the familiar mash. Completely unfamiliar is what follows. Super-hot steam instantaneously raises the mash to 360 degrees and 180 pounds pressure. It stays in that condition for exactly 60 seconds, which is the time required to pass through a U-tube. From this tube the mash is blown into a "flash chamber". Here the pressure is lowered, and the mash cooled. Another flash chamber carries this expansion and cooling still further. While this goes on a measured quantity of malt and water is mixed and allowed to infuse.

Finally the two streams (mash and malt) are merged. The mix takes only 40 seconds to pass through a conversion pipe, but in that flash all the starch is changed into maltose and dextrin. The stream of converted mash is pumped directly to the fermenters. The saving in vital construction materials for the giant new American alcohol plants, using this system, runs from 80 to 85 per cent. Operational cost is sharply reduced.

STILL, this is only half the story. The mash of maltose and dextrin has to be fermented into alcohol. Formerly this was done by means of special strains of yeast, prepared with great care in huge vats. From 24 to 40 hours was required to grow each batch of yeast. Using a new continuous-process this time is cut to about four hours. There is nothing radical about the yeast-growing development. Research showed how to grow the microscopic plant at maximum speed by rigid control over such factors as the nutrient, acid-alkali balance and amount of air fed in. The result is a pure and concentrated yeast culture that can be shipped to alcohol factories over a wide area, eliminating the need for yeast-growing in each plant.

The laboratories scored their greatest triumph when they tackled the fermentation process. Normally, the change from grain mash to alcohol takes 60 to 70 hours. It always has. There did not seem to be any prospect of reducing this time, because the chemical alteration is brought about by biological action of the yeast organisms. That is why a distillery always included a "tank farm"—giant tanks in which batches of yeasty mash leisurely turned into spirits. A plant processing only 10,000 bushels of grain per day would have 24 fermenting tanks in its "farm", each tank rating 25,000 gallons. Requirements of space and materials were enormous. Costs of constructing and operating were in proportion. In wartime these factors combined to put the standard type of alcohol factory on the prohibited list whenever new construction was discussed.

THE famous Baruch Report pointed out to President Roosevelt that in order to carry through the synthetic rubber manufacturing plan it was urgently necessary to expand alcohol production. One rarely-quoted sentence in that Report puzzled quite a few industrialists. "By the use of newly developed apparatus these alcohol plants can be constructed with but little expenditure of critical materials." What apparatus was meant? The engineering department of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons has lately revealed some of the details.

The problem was to build gigantic new alcohol factories at once, but without using the materials such factories required. This time the engineers couldn't wait for their research departments to tackle the quandary. They went out into the plants that were already operating. "Without prejudice", as lawyers say, they coldly surveyed the traditional equipment.

The old way of making spirits allowed for 16 hours or so in which the batch of mash, mixed with yeast, gradually warmed itself up. During this time almost no fermentation took place. Most of the alcohol was

Canada's new hospital ship is specially equipped to take wounded men from ship to shore with all possible speed and comfort. This sick rating is getting most tender handling.

produced by vigorous yeast action in the next 24 hours. There was a final 20 hours of tapering off.

Someone suggested heating the mash batch to start with. Such a method had been tried in the laboratory with indefinite results. The engineers boldly walked in and fitted a giant 55,000 gallon fermenter tank with heating equipment and a high-powered centrifugal pump. A batch of mash was run in. It was pumped through the heater. The temperature rose. The yeast responded. Fermentation began at once. Soon the heat had to be turned off and cooling water admitted. *The whole batch was completely fermented within 40 hours, compared with 60 hours for regular operation.*

IT WAS discovered that heat alone was not responsible for the speedup. The mechanical action of the pump had a stimulating effect on the growth of the yeast and its fermenting action. Your reporter is informed that the 40-hour fermenting period has been further drastically cut—to a third of this time and even less. Latest research shows that grain mash, hydrolyzed by acid, can be fermented in a continuous process in eight hours. The saving in equipment is 85%.

One other striking advance has been scored. In spite of the critical necessity of producing synthetic rubber, the American alcohol industry frequently found itself blocked by restrictions on needed materials. One apparently insurmountable shortage was copper. This was needed for the familiar rectifying stills, where the alcohol is purified and concentrated. But no copper could be released. The Seagram engineers sat back (maybe with a little 190-proof and maybe not!) and ran over all the un-strategic materials that might be used to make stills. And they chose wood. It worked.

It is quite possible that after the war the new industries based on alcohol will put beverage spirits permanently in the economic background. One example is sufficient. Last month the newest rubber-from-alcohol factory got into full production. It is in West Virginia, and its capacity is 90,000 long tons of synthetic rubber. To you and me that means no less than 60 million automobile tires each year. Via the distillery, America is growing its rubber.

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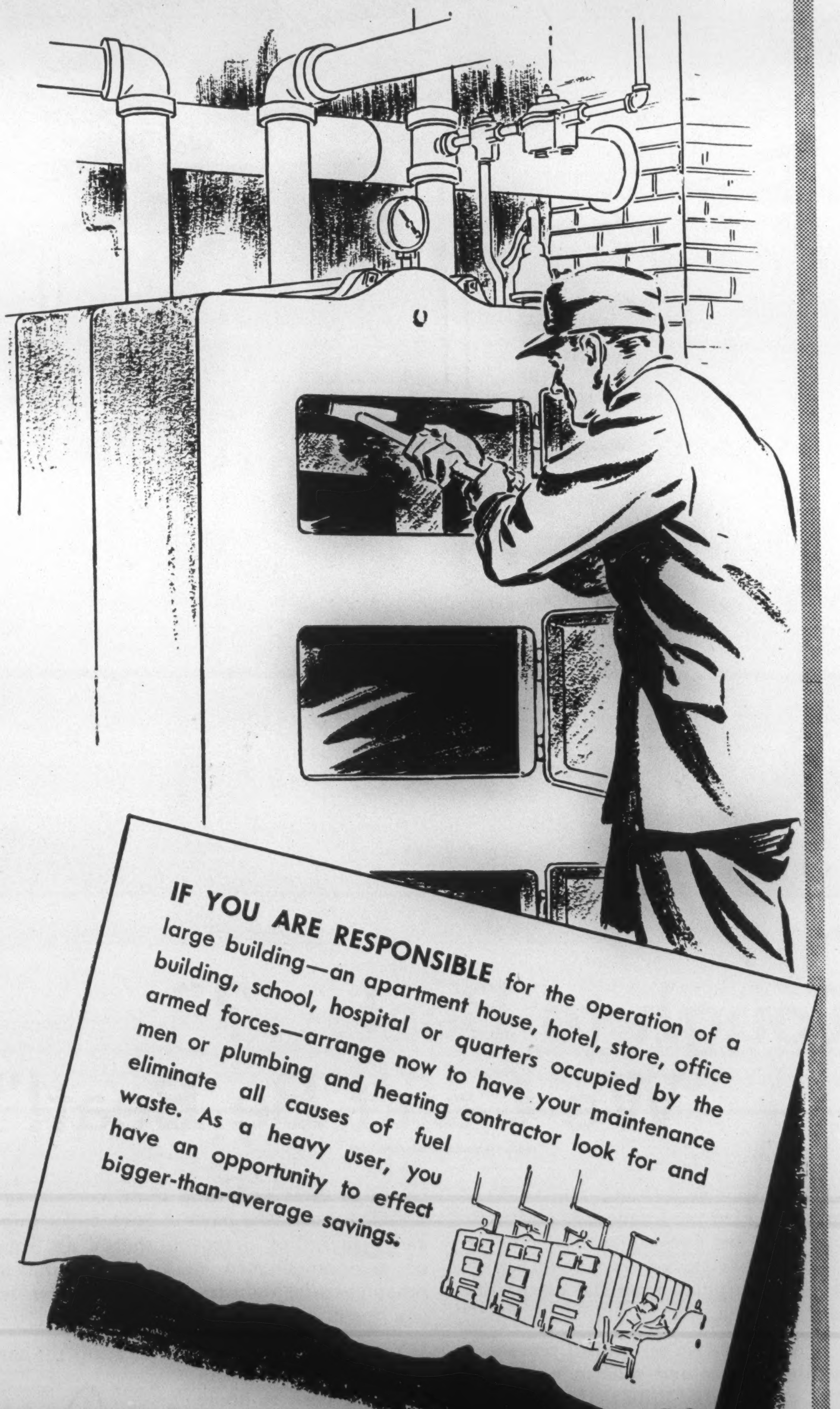

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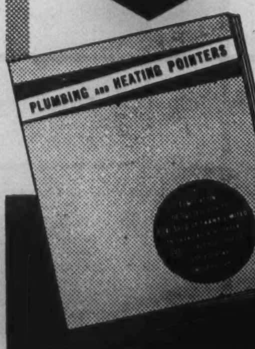

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THE LONDON LETTER

Good Crops, Good Prices, Good Wages

BY P. O'D.

DOWN in Kent they are busily picking the cherries. Kent is, in the familiar description, the "orchard of England." There are few prettier or more cheery sights than a Kentish cherry orchard in the full tide of picking. This year both the growers and the pickers are feeling very happy about it all—good prices and good wages.

The other day I was told of one big cherry-grower who has sold his crop on the trees for £45,000. He won't even have to pay for the picking. But that, of course, is a special case. Not many growers have orchards of such a size—about 90 acres, on a basis of £300 to the acre. At the controlled price of a shilling to the pound, that is what a good crop is considered to be worth. A hungry and predatory bird is eating real money nowadays.

Haymaking has also begun generally in the southern countries, and the prospects for an early "corn" harvest are excellent. But don't be misled by that word "corn". In the south it means wheat. Up north in Scotland it means oats. There are districts where it means barley. The one thing it doesn't mean is what we Canadians mean by corn. People over here do this sort of thing just to make it difficult for us poor foreigners, I believe.

The chief worries left now are what the weather will do, and where the harvesters are to come from. So far the weather has behaved admirably. Not since 1883, say the experts, has there been so propitious a year—up to now. Much too good to last, mutter the pessimists. But the pessimists, for all the airs of wisdom they give themselves, are wrong at least as often as the optimists.

The other problem of man-power and girl-power remains, and becomes more difficult all the time. It will be a case of everybody helping that possibly can, whole-time, part-time, or just for an hour or so now and then. English people are good at this sort of organized improvisation, if one may so describe it. Judging by other years, I should say that somehow or other the harvest will be got in all right—if only the weather... Unfortunately, there is not very much one can do about that—not even by prayer, perhaps.

The English Hobo

The English "hobo" is of rather a special type—possibly the quietest and most law-abiding tramp in the world. He hardly ever begs or steals, though any little largesse you may care to bestow is usually received very gratefully. Once in a while he may even do a little work, but only as a last resort and not any oftener than he can help. Generally he simply wanders on from "casual ward" to "casual ward"—really workhouse to workhouse—making a regular round of visits.

These ports of call are spaced out over the countryside about 20 miles apart. The vagrant guests are admitted at six o'clock in the evening—you can usually find a group of them sitting around waiting for the gate to open. Next day they are supposed to put in doing a spot of work to pay for their meals and lodging.

They spend the next night also there, and on the following morning they are hustled out on the road again to make their way to the next "casual", and so on and on until—well, until the grim traveller with the scythe and the hour-glass finally catches up with the poor devils.

It is an established rule that no vagrant must turn up at any one hostel (to give them a nicer name) oftener than once a month. This leads naturally to the hardened old pilgrims of the pike making a regular round, generally in the same county, though sometimes over the border into neighboring counties. Some "casuals", no doubt, are better than others, just as hotels are.

You see the regulars "mooching" along the roads, carrying all their worldly possessions with them, in sacks on their backs, in their pockets, sometimes in battered old suitcases. Once in a while you will find them pushing their goods along in an ancient "pram", but not many are so fortunate as this.

It used to be said that after a year or so of this aimless wandering a man hardly ever went back to a settled life. But the war has changed all that. A recent census of "casual wards", made at the end of January and now published, shows that the total number of occupants on that particular night was 629—for all of England and Wales! It is the lowest figure for more than a century.

In May, 1932, a similar census gave a return of just under 17,000. That, of course, was during the Great Depression. But a night in July, 1939, showed over 7,000 guests in these hostels of the hoofer. It is clear that the grim old rule of once a "hobo" always a "hobo" does not really hold good. Circumstances change even these hard cases.

The aim of the poor-law workers is that vagrancy should never again attain its former proportions, that it should even disappear altogether. But this is rather a lot to expect.

Lt.-Col. George Drew, the Ontario Progressive Conservative Leader. See, "One Man's Opinion", page 17.

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One Man's Opinion Of Colonel George A. Drew

BY LT.-COL. BERTRAM O. HOOPER, D.S.O., M.C.

Colonel Drew is one of the most controversial characters in Canadian politics. He has the faculty of breeding either intense admiration or strong dislike. This article points out why one of his strongest admirers believes in the Ontario Progressive Conservative leader. Colonel Hooper is Secretary of the Ontario Conservative Association, and has been a close personal friend of Colonel Drew all his life.

THE writer thinks he knows George Drew fairly well. He should. He shared a dugout with him for a time during the war, and with gaps of a few years here and there since those stirring days he has observed a gallant soldier growing into a great statesman.

Above all, whether the battleground be in Europe under the arch of the guns, or in the stately chamber of the Legislative Assembly, Drew is a fighter.

It is not generally known, because George Drew has a habit of bending backwards in suppressing these things, that on the morning of July tenth last year when he stood on his feet in Magistrate McNish's courtroom to protest vigorously against the action of the Crown in summonsing him and then ignominiously withdrawing its accusations, he had, an hour or two before, sustained a broken arm. The pain from that arm may have had something to do with the flush on his cheek and the challenge in his eye as he protested before the dismissal of the case that he should have the court's permission to make a statement.

Two years ago it was left to Drew to expose the gambling racket and name the racketeers. Others, whose duty it was, shrank from the task. Drew took his life in his hands and was utterly fearless in his denunciation. As a result he was deluged with threats.

The *Adelphi*, of London, England, to my mind summed up Drew quite neatly in an article of comment some time ago.

In part, it said:

"There is considerable interest over here in the news that Colonel Drew is on the carpet for his comments on the Hong Kong inquiry. The Colonel captured the imagination of political London when he came over here last year. He arrived quietly and without any government halo, but soon the doors of every Ministry were open to him while social invitations descended upon him like confetti.

"A few of us were talking about Drew when a well-known London Canadian was asked his opinion about Colonel Drew's abilities. 'George is a grand fellow,' he said. 'He is able, intelligent, honest and idealistic. He has only two faults—he never spars for an opening but rushes right in; secondly, he suffers from the hallucination that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line."

Overseas as a Junior Gunner Officer he gave many examples of this forthright action. Once, while acting as Forward Observing Officer he was not satisfied with the bracket his battery was laying down to protect the infantry on a forward shove. Disregarding the comparative safety of an excellent O. Pip he left it taking a roll of signal wire and apparatus. When the objective was attained he was discovered in advance of the infantry line busily sending back messages to his guns in anticipation of a counter-attack.

No Early Ambitions

With Drew an often-heard criticism is that he lacks the common touch. "He wouldn't be a bad fellow if he weren't so conceited" is a common complaint of the academic critics.

The common touch is there, invisible though it may be to the critics. Those of us who know him well, who have laughed, smoked, chatted and been serious with him, know that he has learned well to share his substance in a thousand different ways, and to weep with those who weep, knowing what sorrow is.

His men who served with him overseas have many tales to tell. One comes from an old sweat who, while doing ten days C.B. for getting tight on French wine, left the lines for a nearby town and more wine. A mile or two up the road a car drove up beside him and a fellow absconder. "Want a lift to town?" said their officer. Lieutenant Drew chatted with them on the way in, and they heard nothing more about their escape, but they did stay in camp for the rest of their C.B.

The writer has found few faults with George Drew, and this article is not designed to point them out. His wife has not been referred to for material, she and his two bonnie children would be prejudiced anyway. He is lamentably human and incredibly happy in his home surroundings, and it is a shame that with three men's work to do he has so little time to enjoy them.

To the writer there is a romance in Drew's advent into public life. He is quite sure in his own mind that Drew had no definite ambitions politically in the early part of his professional life. And to him it is a miracle that the exceptionally successful young lawyer committed himself to this career, and a triumph of idealism that he has proceeded to carry on and has forged his way through the opposition of his enemies and the petty jealousies of his political friends to a commanding place in the minds of the people. To my mind he has been raised up for God's occasion—the salvation of his country from demagoguery within and slavery threatening from without.

For ten years he has been battling to save the nation, and when we consider his urgent warnings and prophecies we wonder why we have been so blind.

George Drew is a fighter. His way has always been the aggressive one, and on occasion he has shown the lack of caution, or perhaps more properly craft, of less idealistic men. He has not been an adept player of the game of politics, but he has most ably and vigorously maintained his convictions and has been most unrelenting in following what he has believed to be right. Whatever error there has been in him has been on the side of aggressiveness, but his convictions are based on reason and a fine intelligence, and time has proven them mostly to be right. On his record, personal and political, I believe firmly in George Drew.

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When Do We Eat?

Our leaders assure us we'll eat regularly . . . and sufficiently.

But it isn't quite as simple as that. In fact, before next winter, the situation may be critical. We have the fertile fields, of course, to grow what we've pledged to our Allies plus a sufficiency for ourselves . . . and our farmers have the required experience, intelligence and will.

But there are two unsolved problems . . . manpower . . . and transportation!

Much attention is being given to manpower. Less, apparently, is being paid to transportation.

With processed food limited, Canada must depend largely on fresh food . . . perishables . . . which must move almost directly from field to market to table. There will be little in storage to draw upon. The pantry will be painfully bare. That's the year-round prospect for the duration and longer. So the food for Canada must keep moving steadily, as it's harvested.

And that's a job for Trucks and Trailers, which already handle the bulk of our fresh food and are especially geared for the swift, flexible, on-schedule movement that is required.

Railroads are already loaded with essential war hauling. Moreover, time rules against them for most perishables, now that rail schedules are slowed by congestion. Peas, tomatoes, carrots, beans can't wait for cars to be spotted, trains to be made up, schedules to be cleared. They must start promptly and keep going . . . as they do in Trailers.

But if this vital flow of food is to continue without breakdown, the motor transport industry must be recognized as an essential war industry by ALL government departments and some relief given for its two most pressing problems—manpower and maintenance parts.

Already the industry has given 40% of its personnel to the armed forces; 20% more are making munitions and armament. The remaining skilled drivers and mechanics should be frozen to their present jobs because it takes months to train new ones.

With a few odd exceptions, no new Tractors and Trailers suitable for intercity transportation have been available since March, 1942. Existing equipment has been pressed to the limit of its endurance. Highest priorities should be granted to the industry and sufficient replacement parts made available so that its equipment can be kept rolling.

There is no time to be lost in solving these two transportation problems. The situation is right on top of us. But if prompt, adequate action is taken, there is no danger of improperly nourished war workers . . . or a hungry Canada . . . or the query, in seriousness: "When do we eat?"

A Few Facts About Your Food Supply and Its Transportation

Canada's Farm Production for 1943 calls for almost a million dozen eggs per day; 40% increase in powdered milk; 14% increase in butter and maintenance of last year's record cheese output of 200,000,000 pounds.

■ ■ ■

The goal for Canadian meat production in 1943 is an increase of 9% for beef; 28% for hogs and 12% for sheep and hogs over last year's record breaking quotas.

Trucks and Trailers gather the bulk of this food, transporting it to the city markets, military camps and for shipment overseas.

■ ■ ■

For instance, at Toronto, every one of the 12,000 cans of milk consumed daily is hauled direct from farm to dairy by motor transport.

■ ■ ■

84.3% of all the hogs and 61.9% of all livestock received at Toronto's Union Stock Yards arrive by motor transport.

■ ■ ■

90% of Ontario's fresh fruits and vegetables are shipped by motor transport.

■ ■ ■

Without motor transport, Canada's food supply would be thrown into a chaotic condition. Keep the Trucks and Trailers rolling!

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

This Only-One-Station Rule

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THERE is something menacing in the new federal government regulation which forbids any person or group in Canada to own and operate more than one radio broadcasting station. Three groups of stations are affected by this new order; the Sifton group, the Carson group, and the radio stations owned by Roy Thomson.

A hurried reading of the new amendment to the Radio Act does not reveal whether it would be possible for a person owning more than one radio station to transfer the ownership of a second and third station to other persons, but it is obvious such a procedure might be considered contrary to the spirit of the new ruling.

Why such a regulation should be applied to radio, when no such ruling restricts ownership of multiple newspapers, will be difficult for some people to understand. We can't help feeling that while there is danger in restraining persons from owning more than one radio station, it is just as dangerous to permit one person or a group to own a large number of radio stations—or a chain of newspapers for that matter.

We hold the view that any kind of monopoly in broadcasting is not going to be welcomed in Canada, whether it be government monopoly, or private monopoly. Canadians generally, according to surveys of the Gallup Poll people, have shown that they would not be happy with a radio system like the BBC. On the other hand, listeners who can remember that far back wouldn't like to return to the days before CBC when large sections of the country, not able to tune in to good United States programs, and unable to hear anything except their local station, lacked good cultural and entertaining radio programs.

When the private radio station owners of Canada appear before the Parliamentary Committee investigating radio, it is likely they will have something to say about this interesting new development in broadcasting.

THE CBC has created a new series which should prove popular, under the title of "The Labor Reporter". Allan May will travel from coast to coast gathering facts of interest to labor and management alike on the industrial front.

Allan May, "The Labor Reporter", was born in Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan, and attended the University of Saskatchewan. He began his newspaper career with the *Star-Phoenix* in Saskatoon, coming to the former Toronto *Globe* and later to the present *Globe and Mail.* In 1937 he went to Spain as representative of the Canadian Committee to aid Spanish Democracy, on the Spanish-Canadian blood transfusion service, established in Madrid by the late Dr. Norman Bethune, of Montreal. In May, 1937, Dr. Bethune returned to Canada, after turning over the management of the transfusion service to Mr. May. He was forced to leave the Madrid zone after General Franco cut the road to Barcelona; Allan May was one of the last international volunteers to leave the Spanish capital.

PERCY FAITH, Canadian orchestra leader and arranger now in Chicago, writes on arrangers: "I'd like to speak up about the gentle art of arranging which (maybe because I make my own arrangements) I insist comes next to actual composition as a fine art. How do you go about arranging? How do you write a poem or paint a picture? There's no set rule about it. If the day is right, if your last golf game was par, if the bills have been okay—then MAYBE the creation of an idea—the dress, the frills, the arrangement—will go smoothly. If not, you stew, you pace the room, smoke a million cigarettes, swear at the family, insult the Fuller brush man and finally give up. Unless, of course, you're in radio and working against a deadline—which you always are. In that case, you browbeat your mind until it comes out with something usable.

"Some days you get up with a headache; the kids pick that time to bring the whole neighborhood over to scream under your window; the telephone rings constantly and you fight with your wife. Instead of going berserk you find yourself doing one of the best jobs of your life. Why? You figure it out; I can't.

"But it gives you an idea—there's no definite routine to arranging. Because it is creative, it's also uncertain, unpredictable. If you're one of the lucky ones, the stuff will sometimes (not often) come through at the slightest suggestion. If you aren't, and you still insist on being a radio arranger, you might just as well make up your mind you're going into one of the most maddening, exacting and nerve wracking jobs in the world. You might just as well make up your mind to spend the rest of your life in a constant state of jitters.

"Most of us do just that. But how we love it!"

IT WAS announced last week that the Philadelphia Orchestra had signed an exclusive three year contract with the Columbia Broadcasting Company. One of the world's greatest symphonic ensembles, the Philadelphia Orchestra will begin a series of weekly Saturday afternoon concerts on the WABC-Columbia network October 2. The series will extend through April 30 each year and will be broadcast from the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, the orchestra's permanent home. Eugene Ormandy, musical director and conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will direct most of the concerts in the series, although guest-conductors will appear with the orchestra from time to time as will eminent soloists.

THE powerful influence of radio is sometimes frightening. When the radio program, "Information Please", was presented publicly in Chicago's Civic Opera House recently, 4,500 people bought six million and a half dollars' worth of war bonds as their price of admission.

The Chicago bond sale netted from the program is the highest in $50 to $5,000 war bond category of any of the six appearances made by the cast in behalf of the U.S. Treasury.

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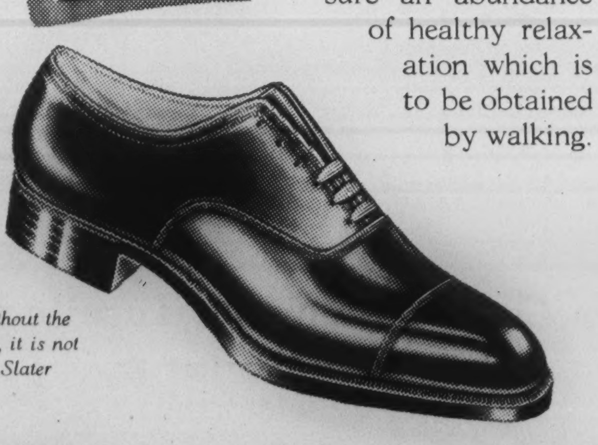

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SLATER FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SA-34

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The more you read biographies of great men, the more impressed you become with the fact that they achieved greatness by working while others slept. They burned midnight oil to fit themselves to welcome opportunity when it knocked. They got further than their fellows because they worked harder.

If we are to develop leaders in the new world which is being born through the travails of war, we must provide scope for exceptional energy and enthusiasm. Men cannot be regimented into leadership.

This applies to insurance as well as to other businesses. For insurance has reached its present high standards of efficiency and public service through the contributions of men with outstanding initiative, energy and enterprise. The Employers', for instance, is a legacy to the public from generations of men who were not content to do only what they were told but set themselves to achieve what to others was impossible.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

The Story of Rubber

TREES AND TEST-TUBES, by Charles Morrow Wilson. (Oxford, $4.25.)

WHILE there are a thousand plants, beginning with the dandelion, which yield the gooey sap which can be transformed into rubber, the most important is a noble tree known to scientists as *Hevea Brasiliensis*. Its native habitat is in the deep jungles of tropical Brazil; but never in quantity in one place; and apparently always in a spot difficult of access. But all the rubber plantations of Malaya and elsewhere were grown from the seeds of this tree.

How the demand for rubber grew, speedily and enormously, is one of the remarkable tales of industry. It is set forth in complete detail in this absorbing book. And the sudden poverty of the Allied Nations since the Japanese swarmed southward is explained so that no one can misunderstand.

The drive for synthetic rubber has become headlong, without consideration of expense, but in the judgment of the author the poverty will still persist while the war lasts and for long after. The natural sources, whether from Hevea or other trees and plants cannot be depended upon until new plantations are made, and the Hevea takes twelve years to mature.

The book is an elaboration of the facts discovered by the Baruch Committee appointed by the President of the United States.

A Hero to His Son

BY STEWART C. EASTON

GEORGIA BOY, by Erskine Caldwell. (Collins, $2.50.)

THIS book is curiously reminiscent of James Street's "In my Father's House", in which a child tells the story of his father whom he admired beyond all reason, though adult judgment would condemn him as a murderer. But the difference lies in the attitude of the two authors. Mr. Street seemed to accept the child's viewpoint, and his story was gloomy and dull. Mr. Caldwell has a light touch, and his atmosphere is wholly charming.

The Georgia boy accepts his father, "the old man", just as he is. He loves him, it is clear, much more than he loves his virtuous Ma. The old man is fun to him, and he is just as much fun to the reader. He is an unscrupulous bully, a cheat and a liar, he has no redeeming virtue; yet after a particularly noisome piece of drunken skulduggery when he has taken his bad temper out on Ma by tearing apart two of her best chairs, the boy says, "It sure felt good being there in the dark with him."

There is a delightful touch of fantasy about all the stories. The negro, "Handsome Brown", is made to climb a tree and stop the woodpeckers from disturbing his master's slumber. The only way the unfortunate black can divert the creature is by substituting his person for the tree —to the sad detriment of his pate. On another occasion he buys a baling machine and feeds his spouse's stock of religious literature into it as well as the wallpaper from his own and neighboring walls in the hopes of raising his second instalment on the price. But Ma does get her own back once. She serves his prize fighting rooster for supper, and serves him right, even though "the old man was never the same again". But read the book for yourselves; books that will raise a smile or a laugh are too rare these days to be passed up lightly.

Catholic Fun

WITH A MERRY HEART, a Treasury of Humor by Catholic writers, Compiled and Edited by Paul J. Phelan. (Longmans, Green, $4.25.)

WHY segregate Catholics in the matter of humor? That's the first question which occurs on picking up this jolly book. And the Editor, anticipating the question answers it, first trivially by another question, "Why not?" and then seriously by the assertion that a man anchored in surety concerning the ends of life can see objectively and with cheerfulness the oddities of truth. "Are you answered?" the Editor may say. Our reply is No.

Extracts are found from the works of G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, and some twenty others, English and American. It was a joy to find here a poem by T. A. Daly, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* whose light verse in Italian dialect is supreme. Here it is, in part:

MIA CARLOTTA

Guiseppe, da barber, ees greata for "mash,"
He gotta da bigga, da blacka moustache,
Good clo'es an' good styla an' playnta good cash.
He leefta hees hat, an' he shaka hees curls,
An' smila weeth teetha so shina like pearls;
Oh, manny da heart of da seely young girls
He gotta.
Yes, playnta he gotta—
But notta
Carlotta!

Carlotta she walka weeth nose in da air
An' look through Guiseppe weeth far-away stare,
As eef she no see dere ees som'body dere.

Guiseppe da barber, he gotta da cash,
He gotta da clo'es an' da bigga moustache,
He gotta da seely young girls for da "mash,"
But, notta—
You bat my life, notta—
Carlotta.
I gotta!

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

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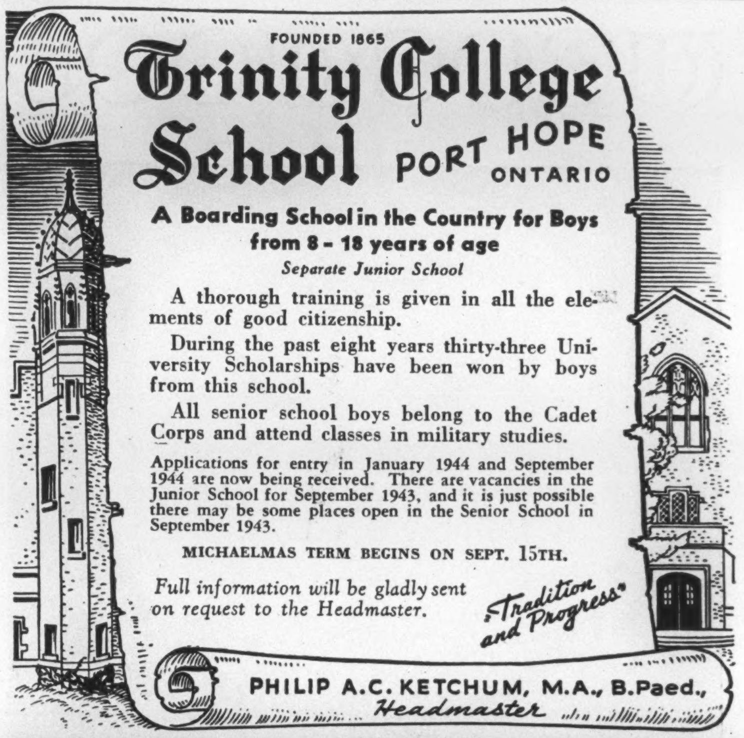

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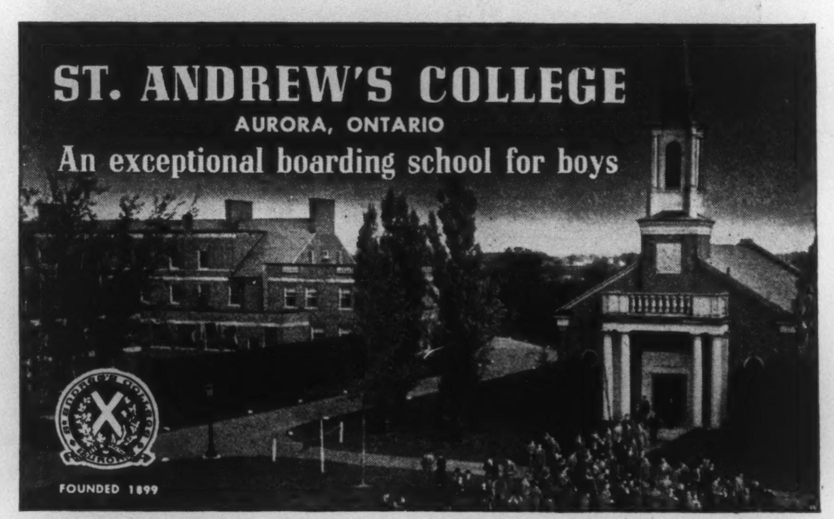

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WORLD OF WOMEN

What Is The Case For Family Allowances?

BY JANET R. KEITH

JOHN JONES and William Brown work side by side in a large factory. They do exactly the same kind of work. Each gets paid $25 a week. But there is a vast difference in the living standards of the two men.

For John is a bachelor, and apart from the considerably higher income tax he must pay, he has $25 every week to spend on his own room, board, clothing and recreation. William, on the other hand, has a wife and eight children to support. His weekly $25 has to be divided amongst ten people. And no matter how you juggle the figures that works out to only $2.50 per person per week—for everything.

It's just a question of simple arithmetic. The larger the family, the smaller the amount there is to be spent on each person in it. In other words children, who should be one of our greatest assets, are actually one of our most important causes of poverty.

It is to combat this unhappy link between children and poverty, between large families and low living standards, that the idea of children's allowances has come into being.

What exactly is a children's allowance? It is simply a certain sum of money paid to parents for each dependent child.

Sir William Beveridge, in his famous report on social security for Britain, insisted that children's allowances should be an important part of any British plan to eliminate want. Dr. Leonard Marsh, who recently submitted to the Canadian government a plan for social security in Canada, advocates allowances for all Canadian children.

"Children's needs should be met as a special claim on the nation," says Dr. Marsh, "not merely in periods of unemployment or on occasions of distress, but at all times."

When Sir William Beveridge was in Canada recently he was questioned by the Canadian committee on Social Security about his scheme for children's allowances.

Wages Not Enough

"I propose children's allowances in my report," replied Sir William, "for two main reasons. The first is that without children's allowances you cannot abolish want. Wages may be enough for a man, wife and one child, or for a man, wife and two children. But when you get up to really large families, we find in Britain that there are appreciable numbers of cases where wages are not enough for the size of the family.

"Poverty in Britain before the war was due to two causes. It was due either to the interruption of earnings, or to a man having too large a family for his wages. . . We do not believe Britain can get on unless there are a substantial number of large families. Some people will have a small family or none. Unless we can get an average of nearly three children born to a family the British race will diminish and finally die out. Therefore there must be some large families, and we want some large families. In order to abolish want, you have got to have children's allowances.

The secondary reason is that if you give allowances for children only when people are sick or unemployed, you will sometimes have cases where people have as much money when they are sick or unemployed as they can earn, or even more. That is a bad situation. It is wrong that a man should be getting more when he is without work than when he is working; yet you cannot avoid that if you have a wage system which takes no regard for family responsibilities."

To Ensure Basic Needs

Many advantages of a system of family allowances are apparent to the casual observer. The most obvious is that it would give flexibility to our wage system. The income of the family man would vary in accordance with his responsibilities. At the present time a man often reaches his peak of earning power after his children have grown up; under a system of family allowances he would receive the most income when it was most needed, at the time when his family was growing up and being educated.

Would there also be disadvantages to family allowances? It has been argued that such payments would rob parents of their sense of responsibility toward their children. But there is an answer to that one. Family allowances would not cover the entire cost of bringing up and educating a family. They would merely ensure for every child a minimum standard with regard to basic needs like food, clothing, light and fuel.

Opponents of family allowances sometimes contend that family allowances would encourage larger families amongst the "shiftless poor." But statistics show that the families of the poor are already very large. It is the families of the middle classes which have been growing consistently smaller in recent years, and it is much more likely that family allowances would increase the size of middle class families. "It is not likely" states the Beveridge Report, "that allowances for children or any other economic incentives will by themselves lead parents who do not desire children to rear children for gain. But children's allowances can help restore the birthrate, both by making it possible for parents who desire more children to bring them into the world without damaging the chances of those already born, and as a signal of national interest in children."

Trade unions have frequently opposed family allowances on the grounds that they would cause family men to lose interest in working for better wages. But in Australia and New Zealand minimum wages have risen steadily since the introduction of family allowances. The last Trade Union Congress in Britain, held in September, 1942, accepted the principle of children's allowances.

"In Kind"

Payment "in kind" has been put forward as a better means of improving living standards among children than payments of cash. Such programs as the provision of hot lunches in U.S. schools have certainly proved their worth, and the wartime distribution of free milk and fruit juices to British children has had a wonderful effect on health.

But there is a limit to the scope of these schemes. They are too apt to ignore the child of under five, who is in many ways the most neglected of all. And, by failing to add to the cash income of larger families, they make no provision for such things as the renting of larger and better living quarters.

One may enquire whether children's allowances are really needed in a wealthy country like Canada. The most telling argument that they are needed is the statistical fact that from one-third to one-half of Canada's children are born into homes where the income is less than $1000 a year. A great proportion of these children are inadequately clothed and undernourished. A recent government investigation placed the

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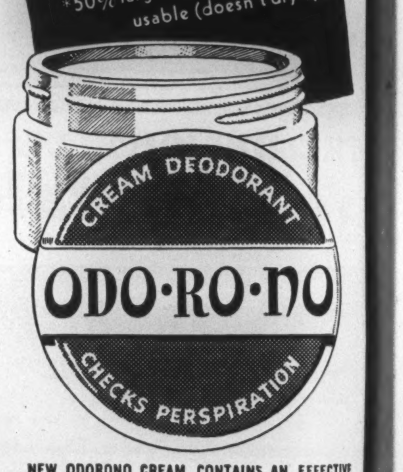

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number of undernourished children in Canada at half a million.

How much would it cost to assure, by means of family allowances, a decent living standard for every Canadian child?

Dr. Leonard Marsh estimated that $14.50 a month was about the average minimum amount necessary for adequate maintenance of a child. Working on this basis, he suggested that children's allowances be graduated according to age, varying from $5 a month for children up to four years of age to $12.50 a month for children from 15 to 16 years of age. This would work out to an average of $7.50 a month.

For All Children

These allowances would be financed out of federal taxes, and paid preferably to all of Canada's three and a half million children. At the same time, present income tax exemptions for dependent children would be abolished.

On the face of it, this scale of family allowances seems to add up to a pretty big bill for the Canadian taxpayer to foot. But it must be remembered that we already pay, indirectly, a big price for allowing sickness, malnutrition, and poverty to exist among our children. Since we already pay for these things in the form of penal institutions, hospitals, reform schools, mental asylums, and sanatoriums, would it not be far better to pay for them in advance by providing adequate child allowances?

It is most likely that if family allowances go into effect in Canada in the near future, they will not include all children. Probably the children of higher income groups will be left out, and it is also possible that there will be no allowance paid for the first child in any family.

In 1940 state schemes providing family allowances were in effect in Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Chile, and Japan; also in New Zealand and New South Wales.

New Zealand First

Of greatest interest to Canadians are the schemes of Australia and New Zealand. New Zealand was the first country in the world to pass a law requiring payment of family allowances. An act of 1926 provided for an allowance of two shillings per week for each child after the second under 15 years in a family whose weekly income did not exceed £4 2s for each child in excess of two. In 1938 the scale of payments was revised upwards under the Social Security Act. These benefits are paid out of a Social Security Fund, raised largely by a stiff tax on incomes.

The state of New South Wales in Australia introduced similar legislation in 1927. In the spring of 1941 the federal Australian government introduced a bill providing for an allowance of 5 shillings weekly to be paid to the mother for each child after the first under 16 years of age. The scheme was reported to be "almost universally applauded because of the very real permanent benefit it confers upon approximately a million children."

Will Canada be the next nation to adopt family allowances? There is no doubt that the governments of both Britain and Canada are considering the matter seriously.

Britain's Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, summed the matter up neatly in a recent address:

"Parents have new ideas and standards," he said, "both for themselves and their children. They are increasingly refusing to have families if this is going to mean children that are ill-fed, ill-cared for or poorly educated or that the mother must become a perpetual drudge, ruining her life and health.

"It is time to work out a national charter of childhood and a charter of motherhood, setting standards that will satisfy the reasonable aspirations of parents for their children and themselves."

• •

Poor Dog Had None

"PET owners should not become alarmed over the difficulties involved in feeding their animals in these days of rationed meats, according to officials of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Here are a few hints offered by the Society officials:

Supplement commercial pet foods by moistening them with pot liquors, water from cooked vegetables, mixed with table scraps and enriched with the scrapings from dishes in which meat has been cooked.

Use the broths from meat scraps and bones, and the water from boiled wieners, sausages, livers and other meats to moisten dry food.

Many animals will consent to eat boneless fish and fish entrails raw or cooked.

Most animals also enjoy bacon rinds, cheese rinds and scraps of cheese, left-over puddings, bread scraps and other table scraps.

Green, leafy tops of fresh vegetables, ground up with carrots, beets onions, turnips, potatoes and apple parings, pea pods, the end of string beans, and cooked 15 or 20 minutes makes a good meal and helps to vary the diet.

Bacon scraps and grease may be mixed with corn meal and baked into a cake.

The friendship of man and dog extends into antiquity. From the investigation of caves, middens and lake dwellings, it is known that Europeans of the New Stone Age possessed a breed of dogs; and a similar breed has been traced through the successive ages of Bronze and Iron. From the oldest records supplied by Chaldean and Egyptian monuments, it is manifest that several distinct varieties had been developed 4,000 to 5,000 years ago.

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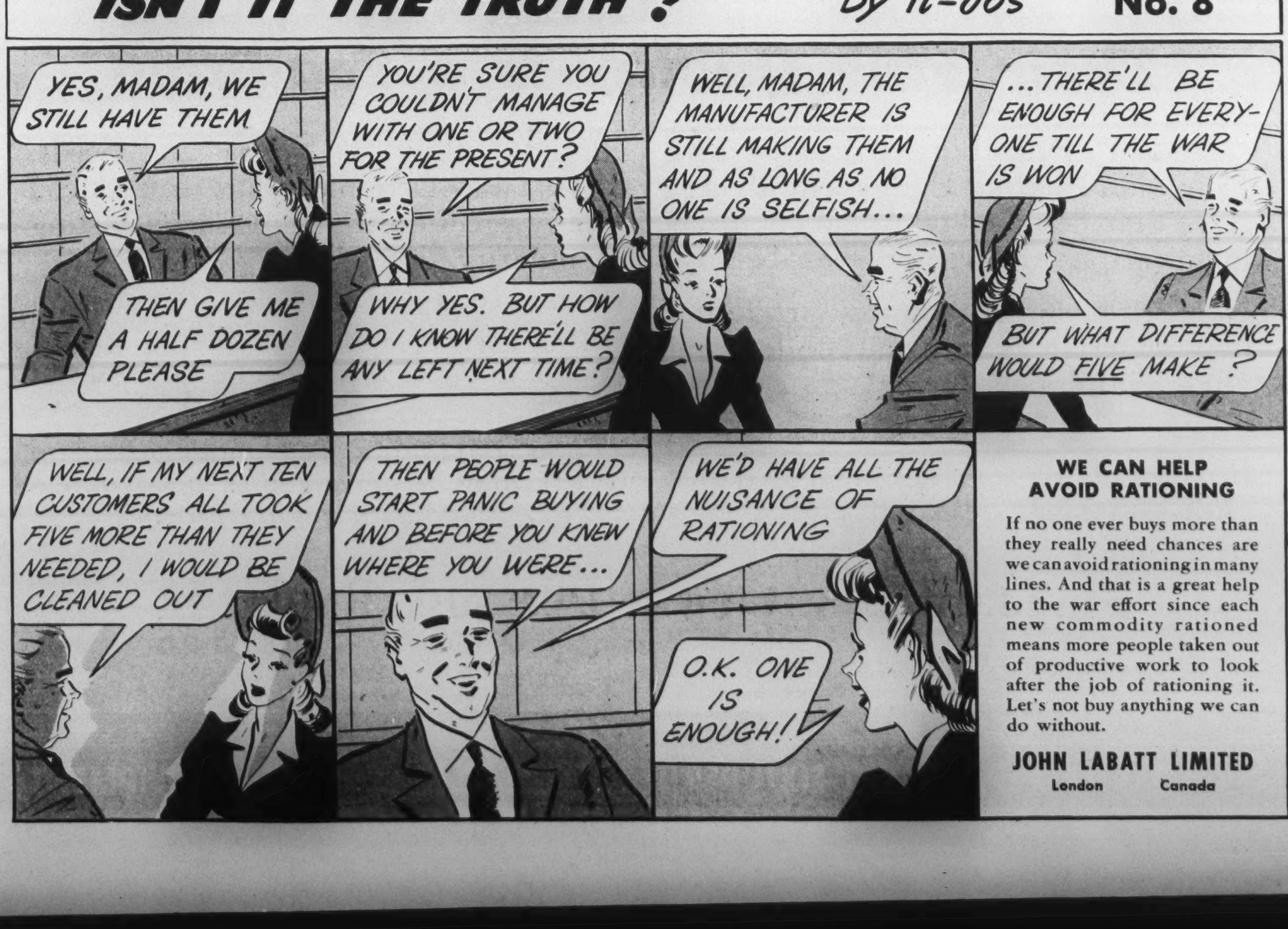
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WHY YES. BUT HOW DO I KNOW THERE'LL BE ANY LEFT NEXT TIME?
WELL, MADAM, THE MANUFACTURER IS STILL MAKING THEM AND AS LONG AS NO ONE IS SELFISH...
...THERE'LL BE ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE TILL THE WAR IS WON
BUT WHAT DIFFERENCE WOULD FIVE MAKE?
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Which Was Not All A Dream

BY LINDA McBEAN

AS SOON as I got out of bed I knew that there was something I wanted to remember and all the time I was throwing breakfast together I tried to recall it.

"Why the soulful look?" inquired my husband as he carefully doled out the bacon.

"Jim," I said, "wasn't it Shakespeare who wrote, 'I had a dream which was not all a dream'?"

"Might have been," Jim yawned. "He or the Greeks. Why?"

"I had a dream which was not all a dream," I said. "I dreamed I got a job in a munition factory."

"If you haven't," said Jim, his fork half-way to his face, "where have you been spending your days and nights this past six months?"

"Of course I work in a plant," I said. "Do listen. In my dream I went to the Selective Service and they asked me what I would like to do at the factory. Did I want to run a machine, or be an inspector, or a tally girl, or what. To which I replied that I really did not know. They then suggested that I tour the plant, and in less than a minute—you know how it is in dreams—an Escorting Angel was leading me around."

"An angel," Jim sniffed.

"Yes, dear. We passed between rows and rows of machines which rumbled and roared at us; we walked along by mysterious cages from which issued clouds of steam; we sauntered among piles and piles of metal bars. And people! Everywhere I looked were lines upon lines of women. Some were running machines; some sawing away with files; some buffing; some reaming; some polishing.

"Why do the women work so hard?" I asked.

"They're on production," replied the Escorting Angel. He added, "There is a war on."

"I don't quite see—" I began.

"Come on down this line," said the angel. "Maybe I can make you understand."

So we went down a line where a great number of women stood at machines or before benches working faster than Eve sewing fig leaves. In the midst of all the hub-bub I noticed two men lolling against a table.

"Why aren't those men busy?" I asked.

"They're set-up men," replied the angel.

"Why don't they set up, if they are?" I asked.

The Escorting Angel wiped a bit of grease off one wing.

Very Essential

"They're in essential industry," he said. "They're very essential. Wait till one of the women starts hollering for more stones or a new file and you'll see those guys spring into action."

But I had already lost interest in the set-up men. Farther down the aisle I saw another man on a stool carefully examining his fingernails.

"Who's he?" I asked.

"An Inspector," said my guide. "He inspects the inspectors who inspect the components."

"Clear as gravy," I answered. "I was sure he was a stool pigeon."

The Escorting Angel laughed. "So he is," he said. "Clever of you to guess it. Most of the shift don't know."

Clever of me! And him right there on a stool.

My deduction seemed to please my host. He became more communicative.

"Take a look through that wire," he said. "See that fellow leaning against that shelf watching this line out of the corner of his eye? He's the inspector who inspects the inspector who inspects the inspectors who inspect the components."

"Oh, my gosh!" I said.

Components

"Very essential," said the Escorting Angel, taking my hand in his.

"The nerve of him," said Jim.

I shook my finger at him to indicate he was not to interrupt.

"You'd make a good inspector yourself," the angel told me, "If you're not too fond of work."

I wasn't really listening to him. I was staring at a high iron fence with an open gate in it. Behind the fence, oblivious to the gate, sat seven or so men with boredom written all over them.

"What have they done?" I asked.

"Very little," said the angel, coloring. He added hastily, "They're very essential. Carpenters — electricians. If anything goes wrong—"

"Wouldn't one of each be enough?" I asked.

"In an *essential industry,*" gasped the angel.

Just at that moment a door beside me burst open and a girl shot into the aisle. I had a glimpse of a man inside the room with his head thrust out, his arms in the air and his feet planted wide apart.

Fired!

"She's been fired," said the angel.

"I'd say she was thrown out," I answered. "And that sore head in there—"

The angel put his hand across my mouth. "A Department Head — upholding his dignity—very essential—" he murmured.

I looked around again at the women slaving away for dear life and at the men lounging about.

"Stick a feather in each guy's hair," I said, "and drape a shawl around each gal and we would be back in the good old squaw and savage days."

The Escorting Angel gave me a dirty look.

"Do you know what I think—" I began.

The Escorting Angel never allowed me to finish.

"We'll put you on production," he said firmly. "You're one of those people who should be kept too busy to have time to think."

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DRESSING TABLE

A Very Clean Sweep

BY ISABEL MORGAN

Before she alters her coiffure, Eleanor Parker of the movies, has the new style painted on glass, life size, so that she may judge the result.

ONCE upon a time many, many years ago there was a queen who, when her country was at war, swore she would not have a bath until the war ended. The war lasted four years.

It's a vow that seems unnecessarily drastic to us moderns, but probably it caused scarcely a raised eyebrow among the queen's subjects. In all likelihood it was unusual for many of them to bathe oftener than once every four years—if at all. Our forefathers could take their bathing or leave it, and they usually left it. The only concession to the general bathlessness was the use by the "quality" of large quantities of perfume and aromatic herbs sprinkled on the stone floors of their castles and manors. Lister and Pasteur had yet to tell the world that not only is cleanliness next to godliness but it's very close to health, too.

En Route

Cleanliness has become so much a part of us that we've come to take it for granted. Every week the laundryman called to leave a neat package of fresh linen and clothing and take away a plump bundle of things to be washed, or the laundress turned up faithfully on the traditional day of the tub to wash and iron. The traveller expected to find fresh hand towels arranged in mathematically precise rows of snowy white on a rack in the Pullman wash-room. If he didn't it was just a matter of ringing for the porter. In hotel bathrooms great mounds of mammoth fluffy bath towels were on hand in seemingly inexhaustible numbers along with hand-towels and the usual large and small cakes of wrapped soap. Sheets one slipped between at night were spang fresh every night—whether your stay at a hotel was only an overnight one or for a week.

Up to the present the modern ingenuity for "service" has made it fairly simple for anyone to maintain a fastidious cleanliness. But now it appears that cleanliness no longer can be taken for granted. Laundries are being snowed under by the country's bundles of washing and are under the combined handicap of work for the forces and a dwindling supply of skilled people to cope with an increased demand for their services. The civilian must either learn to fend for herself to a greater degree—in other words learn the rub-a-dub-dub rhythm of the wash-tub by personal experience or follow the example of many hotels that have been forced to eliminate some of the frills. In England, we hear, hotels demand a deposit for the single towel the guest is permitted to have during his stay. The determined spirit of trustful hospitality which the hotels sturdily maintained in the face of the popular sport of towel pilfering in pre-war days seems to have taken a coldly realistic hard-boiled attitude in the face of shortages.

Some ways in which the weekly household wash can be lessened—

Instead of putting two fresh sheets on beds, reverse the upper sheet from head to foot and put it over the mattress. Let the upper be a fresh sheet, and if anyone who discovers the trick is disposed to protest in plaintive tones tell him that the occupants of Buckingham Palace manage to bear up under similar conditions.

If laundering is an art, then the pinnacle of it is a table cloth ironed to fall in full, supple folds, edges squared with beautiful precision. This takes time and skill and the rather less formal fashion of place mats is a labor saver. For very informal use many will consider these plastic place mats that can be cleaned with a sweep of a cloth.

Paper table napkins bought by the bundle are replacing the linen sort in many families where there are children—and in many households where there are not. They may be rather too reminiscent of ants in the sugar and sand in the sandwiches and other trials of the picnic for many people's taste, but their convenience under the circumstances is something that can't be denied.

Keep It Clean

As to the more personal items that must be frequently washed or cleaned, the careful, well-groomed woman knows all the tricks and short-cuts. A bottle of cleaner used as soon as possible after a spot appears on a dry-cleanable dress will keep it in circulation and looking immaculate longer than if the odd spot is allowed to go scot-free. We are fortunate in that the fabrics used in lingerie and many dresses are most amiable about coming up fresh from a simple dunking in suds. We have to thank the manufacturers of man-made fibres for doing a grand job of research that makes it possible for these to be washed and ironed as simply as a handkerchief. It is wise to examine the tags attached to garments. These will tell whether the fabric is washable or will give fair warning that dry-cleaning is required. During the past season many exquisitely styled pieces of fine cotton lingerie have appeared in the shops. Their fresh charm is easy to revive in soap and water.

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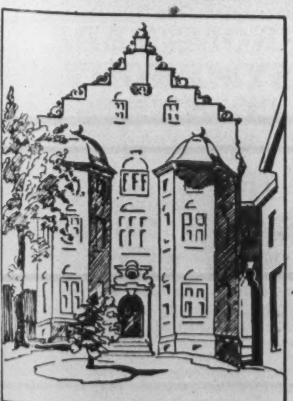

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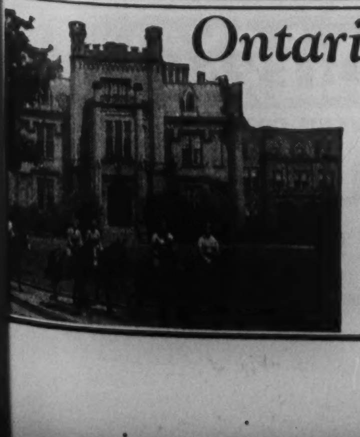

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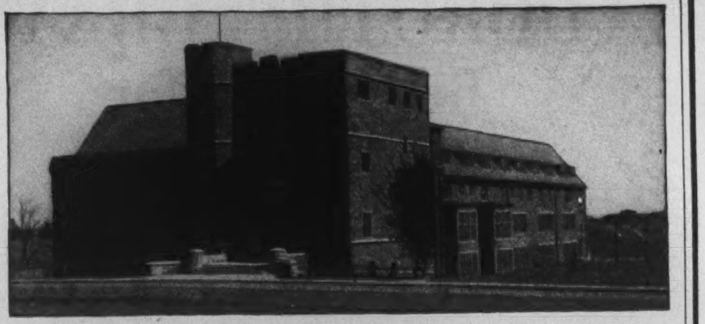

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Slavenska's New Chopin Ballet

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RUSSIAN choreographers long since discovered the adaptability of Chopin's melodies to ballet purposes. "Les Sylphides" with a score based on his dances enjoys permanent life as the loveliest and probably the most popular of all classic ballets. It is part of the repertory of every important ballet organization and most of us have seen it half-a-score of times with unfading aesthetic delight. But "Les Sylphides" is only one of several ballets that have Chopin as their basis. Anna Pavlowa used two that, in her lifetime, were exclusively her own, "Chopiniana", which was arranged for her by Clustine, and "Autumn Leaves" in which she acted as her own choreographer. There have been many more, doubtless, not quite so important.

It was not surprising then that the brilliant European ballerina, Mia Slavenska, chief guest artist at last week's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena, should have returned to Chopin in seeking a musical background for her original ballet "Trilogy". It was the chief event in a program in which she was not only chief executant but her own choreographer. She is a dancer whose every movement and gesture imparts a rhythmical thrill, and her offerings had considerably more distinction than most dance-programs at the Proms. This was partly because the orchestra was under the direction of Franz Allers, an expert in this field, who has been associated with her in the productions of Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

The task of both dancers and conductors who meet for the first time at rehearsal on the day before these concerts is always very difficult. They have but a brief period in which to establish with each other, the understandings essential to anything approaching efficient performance. In this case there was a sense of intimate co-operation between Mlle. Slavenska and Mr. Allers, that added materially to the verve and spontaneity of the various episodes.

Dancing a Concerto

The "Trilogy" is unique among Chopin ballets in that the score is confined to one composition, the composer's Concerto No. 1 for pianoforte and orchestra in E minor, composed in 1833 when he was 23. He had been resident in Paris but a year or so and his famous alliance with Georges Sand was still some years away. This concerto, like another he composed in 1836, has never been considered wholly satisfactory as a concert piece, for the very good reason that Chopin knew little and cared little about orchestra. Musically it is unquestionably lop-sided, though nobody has ever questioned the elegance and charm of the melodies. Slavenska in developing its availability as ballet music markedly enriched the appeal of the composition, without sacrificing an iota of the original work. The piano part, its most important factor in a musical sense, was retained in toto and last week beautifully interpreted by a young New Yorker, Simon Sidoff.

But the more or less negligible orchestral part took on a new and finer significance as conducted by Mr. Allers in accompaniment of the dancing episodes. The new use of the Concerto had its inception in the production of a film "Ballerina", which the dancer made in Paris some years ago. It contained an episode "Death of the Swan" similar to that devised by Fokine to provide Anna Pavlowa with her most famous vehicle, when a musical sketch "The Swan" from Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals" was used as a musical basis. It was no doubt necessary for copyright reasons to find other music, and the first movement of Chopin's concerto proved appropriate. The exquisite toe dancing of Slovenska and the loveliness of her arm movements are well within the lovely tradition established by the Russian genius.

The "Romeo" Theme

Slavenska's subsequent decision to make use of the whole Concerto was a happy inspiration. The second movement is a Romanza and for this she devised an episode entitled "Romeo and Juliet" in which the tragic fate and ultimate death of the lovers could only be briefly typified. Her choreography was so tender, graceful and poetic that it involved no violence to the almost mystical traditions which surround the original play. In this episode Romeo, as danced and mimed by David Tihmar, was as appealing as Juliet.

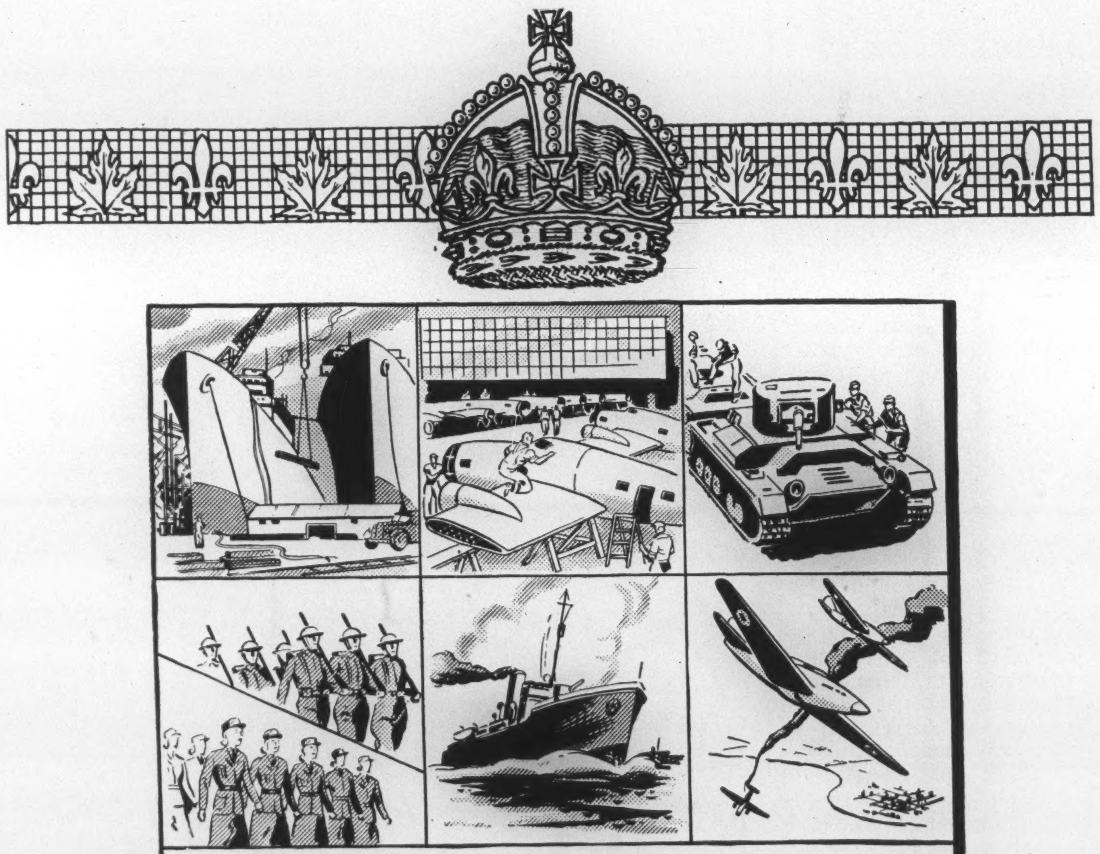
Slavenska's wealth of imagination was also apparent in the episode "Diana Triumphant" devised to synchronize with the "Rondo vivace" with which the Concerto concludes. Mimetically it has suggestions of cruelty as well as wonderful vitality and abandon. Diana is the huntress intoxicated with the chase and Slavenska was not only a wonderful picture as the goddess, but marvellously dynamic, a quality matched by Leon Varkas, as the stag who was her victim.

Glazounov's "Salome"

Except in this "Diana" conceit Slavenska was giving us new versions of material that has been mimed and danced before; nor was there essential originality in her "Salome" episode, except that the score was not that of Richard Strauss, but taken from incidental music which Alexander Glazounov composed for Kamerny's "cubist" production of Oscar Wilde's bizarre drama many years ago. Kamerny's scenery is said to have been full of symbolic suggestion. The broken pillar represented at one side of the stage in the setting last week, was supposed to symbolize the "unchangeable law of life"; but I doubt if it conveyed that message to the multitude in Varsity Arena. Rather were they interested in the lovely body of Slavenska, and the voluptuous refinement of her miming. Even when she gloated over the imaginary head of John the Baptist she gave not the faintest suggestion of vulgarity.

One is old enough to recall the "Salome" of Maude Allan (a native of Toronto, by the way), which for a time caused a sensation in London, before the last war. It was a graceless travesty compared with the beautiful though entirely candid impersonation of Slavenska. Of almost equal interest was Mr. Allers' revival of Glazounov's Overture composed for the Kamerny production. It was entirely new to me, rich in color, fire and glamor; and the conductor obtained virile and stimulating results from the orchestra.

Slavenska is a native of Jugoslavia, which may mean that she is a Serb or perhaps a Croat. At any rate the two Slavonic folk dances she presented with David Tihmar were essentially joyous and beautiful. Of course no peasants could dance so gracefully or with such sinuous abandon; but they radiated peasant rejoicing. All the dancer's costumes were aesthetically enchanting; and the ancient modes employed in this number especially so.



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Ferocity on Bataan

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"BATAAN" is the record of the last handful of days in the lives of a dozen expendable Americans left to fight the final ditch on Bataan Peninsula. Though built about a stock pattern—the familiar formula of "The Lost Patrol"—it is on the whole superior stuff, one of the comparatively few war films in which the action appears to correspond roughly to the records.

The group consists of two Filipinos, a Negro, a sailor, an air-man, an escaped murderer, and assorted marines, all led by Sergeant Bill Dane (Robert Taylor). They are carefully assembled and then methodically ticked off by snipers' bullets, disease, capture, and finally by machine guns and bayonets. The last to go naturally is Robert Taylor who can now play a tough role as though he meant it and not as though it were something thought up for him by the studios for his own good. The end of course is clear in sight from the very beginning (which doesn't for once detract in the least from the excitement and suspense), and the finale when it comes is pretty grim. But the story of Bataan doesn't allow for happy endings.

The characters in "Bataan" are strictly types, the dialogue has a quality of rather shame-faced invention, and the bridge which the group is left behind to destroy looks, even in long perspective, a good deal like a child's loosely assembled meccano set. Yet the situation with its overtone of doom relentlessly closing in is real enough and the way the characters respond to it—grimly, practically, ignobly, bravely or merely humanly—may be real too. At least the movie-dramatist's guess is as good as any other.

Incidentally the sheer human ferocity in "Bataan" goes beyond almost anything that the screen has offered us so far. And it is a commentary on the curious mixture of puritanism and violence which has made the movies what they are, that all the machine gunning, bayonet sticking, throttling and knifing are carried out without a single word of profanity. I am not advocating profanity for the screen, which is disorderly enough as it is. I just wonder sometimes at the peculiar "realism" which provides such unflinching studies of all the current forms of mayhem but shrinks fastidiously from any soldierly oath stronger than "Aw shucks".

Theatre

"Little Women"

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IT IS improbable, O gentle but sophisticated reader of SATURDAY NIGHT, that "Little Women" was ever and in any circumstances much up your alley. It is one of those arrangements contrived strictly for the benefit of novel-readers who have formed a deep affection for a group of characters and want to see them in flesh and blood on a brightly lighted stage. But outside of the last act, with its constant uproar of deaths and marriages, the current production at the Royal Alex. is not even good "Little Women". It was not a little surprising to find Mr. Robert Henderson, the pupil of and successor to Jessie Bonstelle who invented the whole business, doing a vastly less impressive job on this show than on any of the highly successful things he has been putting on for weeks past.

The first act went wrong in two vital respects, and the second act stayed wrong in both of them; and Mr. Henderson should have been able to remedy them because he had an intelligent group of women players to work with. They failed to give the proper air of juvenility and they failed to give the gentility of the March household. Adolescence is, we admit, one of the trickiest things that an actress can be called on to perform, but it can be done, and Erin O'Brien-Moore, otherwise excellent, did not do it. As for gentility, it was perhaps inevitable that the other March girls should be continually reminding us of the "nice young people" in "Out of the Frying Pan;" and there is all the difference in the world between nice young people in 1943 and genteel young people in 1863. As for the men, there were spots where the show looked more like a good amateur performance than anything Mr. Henderson has yet given us.

About next week we feel much more optimistic. S. N. Behrman is one of the best craftsmen among living American dramatists, and the three or four plays from his pen which we have seen are subtle and charming. His "Brief Moment" was one of the notable successes of 1932, and brings us an excellent actress in Glenda Farrell, while the presence in the company of Mona O'Hearn, a clever Toronto girl, adds interest.

C.C.F. HYMN FOR AUG. 4

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We'll have in the early Fall
If the province says nix on Nixon
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The Perfect Guest, 1943

BY IRENE PARROT

THE migration season for inveterate week-enders is in full swing. But 1943 visiting definitely will not be "as usual."

There will be both obvious and subtle differences. There is hardly a one of us who can flip through his calendar and find this summer's key week ends dated up in advance to those homes where our visits have become an institution. So many men and quite a few women are "in the Army now." Gentlemen farmers are riding the jeeps and the Commodore of the catboat has become a Lieutenant of the King's Navy.

We may expect enough engagements to balance the summer's work and play. But on the whole, we look for fewer invitations, not only first-time bids but return engagements too.

The wise hostess (and who wants to visit any other?) is rationing her invitations, and your value as a guest equals your true congeniality—an intangible give and take between host and guest.

While wartime visiting does not entail any about-face from this true mutuality between host and guest which has always been regulation, it does, however, require its reinterpretation. The tension of wartime places a priority on tact. So now while the season is yet young, let's see how we measure up as the perfect guest of 1943.

The tactful guest will forget his own reveille and curfew to honor those of his temporary home. Certainly, we will find the sandman joining week-end parties earlier than usual. Almost everyone has a full, demanding schedule during the week, and it's home front tactics to "catch up" on week ends.

When this summer's visitor has spur-of-the-moment ideas about going places and doing things—it will be best to think twice before he speaks. Going places has ceased to be part of the full measure of hospitality and becomes a question of "Isn't it pleasure driving?" Nowadays, station wagons live up to their name and strictly so.

As for doing things, the guest who will be kept in mind as delightful is the one who is out of sight at least part of the time. Being able to amuse one's self is a real asset this year. The couple you are visiting may see so little of each other during the week that they may well want to discuss matters of state. Then, too, this year there will be more hostesses who are doing their own housework and gardening, and that means "time out" from being social. Wartime week ends will be more casual and guests left more to their own devices.

Adaptable, Weatherproof

Good manners are constant come wind, come weather. A Mark Twain attitude toward rain and a rising mercury is especially in order this year, for war-tightened dispositions will not stand unnecessary grousing or disgruntlement. The adaptable, weatherproof guest will be welcome.

Another trait which makes your presence in the house a pleasure is a compassionate understanding of the household machinery. The ability to close your eyes when it creaks and avert your ears when it threatens to break down, will win you a citation for distinguished courtesy.

In the same realm is co-operation in the commissary department. Merely to bring your ration book along is not enough. Be sure there are plenty of eligible stamps in it. It's a courtesy beyond compare to forward your book ahead so your hostess can plan and market in advance. Incidentally, a squad of replacements for the pantry shelf make the ideal hostess gift.

And it's not only your hostess you will want to consider, but her help as well. No matter how deep the country, there is a war plant over the hill. Inconsiderate and over-demanding guests may provoke a maid to swap her Thursdays off for the swing-shift. Bringing the minimum of luggage, being neither early nor late for meals, keeping your room in a semblance of order, and not asking to have a lot of fussy pressing done, are a few of the winning ways appreciated by both mistress and maid.

Keep Off the Greens

Castle, cottage or camp will probably have its Victory garden. A chance for a helping hand, of course, but also a real opportunity for tact. Gardeners are not as partial as golfers to having a gallery. They'd rather have help and will appreciate your accepting some homely *must* task and leaving the expert thinning and transplanting to them.

An interesting guest will have talk both large and small, but he'll be as careful as ever about speaking out of turn. While it used to be quite safe merely to avoid talking about free love, divorce, politics or religion, new censorships have been added to good conversation. A considerate person refrains from talking war shop, does not question the host on leave about where he's been or where he is going; does not flaunt his "inside information" nor pick subjects which encourage argument.

Ah, yes, the perfect guest of the summer of 1943 will mind his manners. He will also keep his eyes and ears open. He'll temper his reactions and conversation to the mood of the moment more carefully than ever before. We are all living under such brittle tension these days that awareness of how one's host and hostess and the other guests are feeling is perhaps the greatest contribution a guest can make to the success of a week end. One's own personal set of jitters should of course be left in town—or skillfully camouflaged.

Week ends, refreshing to body and soul, are going to be really important this year. Good visiting will help us to get on with our wartime jobs. We should be sure to bring with us what we hope to find—quiet friendliness, reciprocity, casualness and real comfort.

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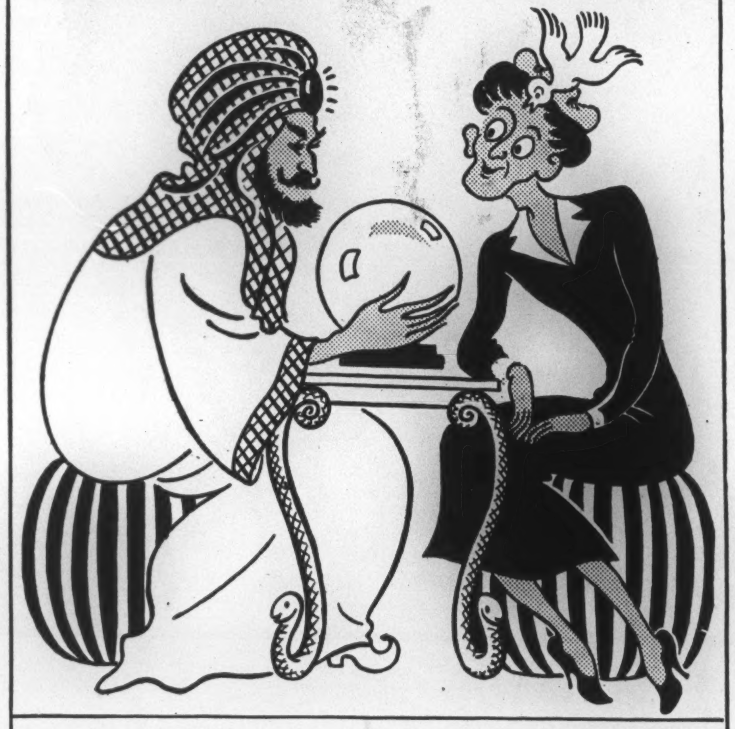

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43-7

CONCERNING FOOD

Vitamins in a Rural Setting

BY JANET MARCH

THERE is a new occupational disease from which Victory gardeners suffer this year, and it takes the form of a sort of stoop with a fixed stare. Only a cold cold winter like the last one is going to straighten the sufferers out, and personally I have stooped so often and looked so hard for my carrots and beets that my case is nearly hopeless. Only yesterday I kissed good-bye to another ten cents and dropped the contents of a bag of carrot seed into what is definitely arid ground as far as carrots are concerned. Two plantings have failed to produce even a whisker. The corn waves proudly. The beans are in flower. The cabbages are covered with worms. The potatoes are well up. The peas and spinach would have been fine only a vagrant cow ate them, but the carrots are a total loss.

Stars and Carrots

What makes it worse is that every time I read another article on nutrition, which could be about once an hour so nutrition-minded are we these days, I learn once again that night blindness and terrible vitamin deficiencies lurk round the corner without the faithless carrot. Well, it rained all day and perhaps the elements have mystically united to rear me some good large repulsive carrots this time. If I was an astrologer I would have consulted the stars.

Anyway in spite of personal vegetable troubles the local ones are at last coming in. Soon it will be possible to spend a little less on keeping the household vitamined. The prices which have so alarmed us all these last two months are evidently explained by the fact that we depend on early shipments of American vegetables and the U.S. is eating nearly all its own this year. Also they, too, have their farm manpower problem, and the result of these two things has been fewer and more costly vegetables for Canada.

The bad season is certainly going to give us less fruit to can, so why not put some of your energy into bottling vegetables? The Dominion Department of Agriculture has a very good booklet on canning, and if you write in they send it to you promptly. Address the Publicity and Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The two things which discouraged so many of us from doing vegetables in the years when all you had to do was to telephone the grocer for a case of cans were first, the immense time for cooking unless you own a pressure cooker and secondly, the probably rather remote fear of botulism. This isn't very common, but every so often it crops up, and none of us want it cropping near us as it is a killer. It appears when the

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1 cup chopped leftover meat
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2 cups flour
4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
4 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and water

Mix meat, onion, butter. Sift together dry ingredients, mix in shortening: add liquid to make soft dough. Turn on floured board; knead lightly. Roll ¼ inch thick, spread with meat mixture. Roll like jelly roll, cut in slices. Bake on baking sheet in hot oven (457° F.) for about 14 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

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most careful methods have been used, and is more the result of soil conditions than anything else. You don't need to be afraid of botulism in the canning of fruits and tomatoes, for they are acid, it is the non-acid things in which it appears. Long sustained heat or very high heat—hence the advantages of the pressure cooker—kill the elements. There is a perfectly safe way of getting round the danger, so don't be scared off and go through all next winter eating only roots. When you open a can of your own manufacture don't taste it but put it right on to cook and boil for some minutes, and all danger is gone. But remember, not even a teaspoonful to see if it's mouldy. If you do you may be the mouldy one.

We don't want to can all our vegetables for this is the time of year when you can serve great dishes of them instead of figuring out whether one pound of beans can be made to feed five people. Here are a few vegetable recipes which you may like.

Venetian Spinach

½ peck of spinach
1 tablespoon of butter
1 tablespoon of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of paprika
¾ cup of milk
1 cup of grated cheese
2 hard boiled eggs

Cook the spinach and then drain and chop it. Melt the butter and add the flour, salt and paprika and then stir in the milk. When it has thickened add the spinach and cheese. Heat till the cheese is melted and then serve. Decorate with slices of the hard boiled eggs.

Sweetbreads and Green Peas

Sweetbreads are "in short supply" in these parts, but perhaps you have a way with your butcher.

1 pound of sweetbreads
1 teaspoon of vinegar
2 tablespoons of chopped onion
2 tablespoons of chopped carrots
1 tablespoon of butter
1 tablespoon of flour
1 cup of chicken soup
Salt
Pepper
2 pounds of green peas

Parboil the sweetbreads in water to which you have added the teaspoonful of vinegar. Cool and then skin and cut up in smallish pieces. Melt the butter, add the flour and salt and pepper and the chicken stock. When this sauce has thickened put in the pieces of sweetbread. In the meantime cook the peas, drain them well, add a little butter and a few leaves of mint. Pour the sweetbread mixture into the centre of a dish and surround with the green peas.

Devilled String Beans

2 pounds of string beans
½ a medium onion chopped
1 cup of milk
1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon of flour
1 tablespoon of prepared mustard
2 teaspoons of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper

Cut the beans in long thin strips with one of those miraculous cutters, if you own one. Cook them with the chopped onion. Mix the flour, salt, pepper, and mustard together in the double boiler. Mix the milk with egg yolk and add slowly to the mustard mixture. When it has thickened add the lemon juice, pour over the beans and serve at once.

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Edvard Grieg

BY ARTHUR NETTLETON

IT IS singular that the birth-centenary of Norway's best-known composer fell at a time when Scandinavia's national characteristics and traditions exist only under extreme difficulties. Yet, whatever the Nazis may have done to hinder the celebrations, it is certain that Norwegian patriots found ways of marking last month the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edvard Grieg.

Scottish Ancestry

No composer in Norwegian history was more nationalistic in outlook, or more effectively helped to establish his own country's music in a class of its own. The titles of even his minor works demonstrate his essentially nationalistic outlook—his "Norwegian Bridal Procession," his "Norwegian Peasant March," and his "Symphonic Dance on Norwegian Airs" being among his lesser-known yet intensely national compositions.

He himself always insisted that he was not a Scandinavian, but a Norwegian. Others' failure to recognize this point always irritated him.

But it is Grieg the Man, and his actual compositions, which are of the greatest interest just now. Scotland, in particular, has direct interest in the centenary, for his forebears hailed from Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. When the supporters of the Pretender were defeated at Culloden, in 1746, a number of his adherents fled to Scandinavia. The party included a Scottish merchant named Greig (note the spelling), who settled in Norway, but who had such strong religious convictions that he secretly returned to his native land once a year, so that he might partake Holy Communion according to the traditions and rites of the Presbyterian Faith.

Edvard Grieg (the spelling had now taken the Norwegian form) was the great-grandson of that Scottish exile, and though it was almost certainly from his mother that the boy inherited his musical ability, his Scottish ancestry and Scottish religious tendencies peeped out. Young Edvard's greatest desire was to become a pastor and shake the world with pulpit oratory.

Mother's Influence

Injustices of any sort earned his censure, and he was one of the most outspoken critics of the verdict in the famous (or infamous) Dreyfus case. Disgusted by the deliberate miscarriage of justice, he turned down tempting offers to take part in a series of Paris concerts until the wrong was righted.

This, of course, was after the composer had established himself as Norway's most famous musician, and young Grieg's first impulse to forsake his ideas of making the Church his career was engendered by Ole Bull, the Bergen-born violinist, whose concert triumphs enthralled Grieg.

Grieg's strong character in later life, when he was a diligent worker despite ill-health, becomes all the more notable and praiseworthy when we learn that in his boyhood and early youth he lacked the diligence and application which his mother tried to instil into his musical activities. In adult life he overcame that failing to a remarkable degree, and worked day after day in a tiny hut on the mountain side.

The success of his mastery over that early habit of dereliction is revealed by the fact that Ibsen entrusted to him the task of composing the incidental music to the play "Peer Gynt." How splendidly the task was accomplished is now known to the whole world. Less widely realized is the fact that the incidental music would have remained little-known, had not Grieg re-cast it in the form of his "Peer Gynt" Suites for concert presentation.

Ibsen's poem did not lend itself gracefully to its theatrical version, and, beyond the borders of Norway, Grieg's music was virtually unknown, until the composer welded the principal numbers into the two now highly popular Suites. Edvard Grieg was indeed something of that rare (in popular belief) combination—a musician and a businessman. Another instance of his business instinct is provided by his elegiac melody, "The Last Spring," which is very popular among concert audiences. Originally a song, under the title "Springtide", it became "The Last Spring" when Grieg re-wrote it as an orchestral piece. The lucidity of the music, he decided, would be enhanced if the work were given a new title, more in keeping with the theme.

This business acumen was not confined entirely to his years as a front-rank composer. At 25, he one day received a letter from the celebrated Liszt, an epistle praising one of his (Grieg's) compositions. Grieg made good use of this "unsolicited testimonial," for largely on the strength of it he obtained a grant from the Norwegian Government, enabling him to continue his musical studies.

Astute Composer

Such mercenary traits in a composer may be regarded somewhat askance by those who consider that true musical genius is divorced from monetary matters. But it must be conceded that in Grieg's case the world greatly benefitted from his attention to such aspects. Without pecuniary assistance in his early career, and without his exercising the same business sagacity in later life, his influence on Norwegian music would probably have been lost.

Though never robust, Grieg worked steadily as a composer, in a villa which he occupied near Bergen. He also undertook fairly frequent conducting and performing tours.

The number of his musical works by no means approaches the total achieved by some other eminent composers—he never wrote a symphony, except an unpublished juvenile one, and he composed only one concerto. Yet as an exponent and supporter of national music, he did more for Norwegian folk-song than any other man, either before or since.

The separation of Norway from Sweden, two years before his death, he regarded as a great triumph for his country. "It seems like the fulfilment of a fairy tale," he wrote. "The hopes and longings of my youth have come true. I am deeply grateful that I was privileged to see this."

It has been said that Grieg's music at one time became so popular, particularly in his native Norway, that its very popularity tended to militate against his acceptance as a serious composer. Today, the widespread pleasure which is derived from his works does not throw that critical sidelight upon him.

This, then, was the man whose birth-centenary will be widely noted this year. He ranks not only as a leading 19th-century composer, but as a patriot. Yet as a man he was deeply conscious of his failings. "What I have accomplished," he wrote at the close of his life, "signifies to me a continuous development, yet I am conscious that I have never yet reached what I have been striving after."

Present-day music-lovers, however, will disagree with his further remark that "I cannot name a single work of mine as decidedly a front-rank composition."

Grotto in Norway

Within a few months of his writing those words in 1906, and on the eve of a concert tour in England, Edvard Grieg had a fatal illness. His burial place was a grotto in a cliff overlooking a fiord near his home in Norway. The memorial he himself chose was a stone slab blocking the entrance to this cavern, and bearing only his name.

But his music is a living tribute that continues to speak of his love for Norway, her customs, and her traditions. From that Nazi-occupied country has recently come news of village orchestras rehearsing a Grieg work that typifies the spirit of the Norwegian people.

It is his "Triumphal March", alternatively known as "The March of Allegiance." The significance of its popularity in Norway at the present time is obvious.

THE OTHER PAGE

Sicily and the Sicilians

BY J. T. FULHAM

IT WOULD, perhaps, be regarded as pardonable if the average Sicilian cherished the conception that the eyes of the world are turned in his direction at the moment. He has a long and absorbing history, but seldom before can he have felt with such reality that a further interesting chapter is in course of preparation. Sicily is the largest of the sun-bathed islands of the Mediterranean. With an area of just under ten thousand square miles it harbors a population of some four millions; or nine per cent of the Italian people. Owing to a variety of circumstances population is somewhat unevenly distributed, about a third of the total clinging to the coastal areas. Palermo is the chief town. It did hold about 450,000 inhabitants. Since the R.A.F. turned their attention to it, the call of the wider open spaces has probably whittled it down somewhat.

Actually, getting out of Sicily has always been one of the domestic problems of the Sicilian. Despite the picturesque delights of this Mediterranean isle it has never been one of the easiest places in which to live. The narrowness of the coastal fringe, and the low degree of industrialism, among other drawbacks, have always aggravated population pressure. The traditional way of escape has been emigration, generally to the Americas. Four fifths of the Italians who went to Tunisia, by the way, were Sicilians. Drinking water has never been easy. Huge aqueducts have been constructed to overcome the difficulty. Any outside interference with the water supply could hardly be regarded lightly by the islanders.

APART from emigrants, one of the largest of the island's contributions to the outside world is in citrus fruit, providing two-thirds of the total Italian output. Since the war Germany has claimed her share of this particular source of Vitamin C; as well as fresh vegetables, such as artichokes and tomatoes. Germany has seen that she did well out of Sicily. For instance, the island produces the largest Italian output of almonds. Last year Germany apportioned the available supply at 45% for herself, 40% for her Italian confederate, and the remainder for export to other countries.

Despite the fact that nine tenths of the total area of the island is agricultural, except in favored areas in coastal zones, the industry is subjected to two major disadvantages—uncertain or inadequate water supply, and poor soil. The agricultural interior is dominated by wheat and poor grazing ground. Wells and perennial streams provide the irrigation for the citrus fruit, vegetables and vines which are produced by intensive cultivation on the lower hillslopes and plains of the coastal belt. The concentration of resources in the coastal areas constitutes an extreme vulnerability. As far as the interior is concerned the population is sparse, communications are undeveloped, and water either for drinking or crops is difficult. Probably the scarcity of drinking water has always been one of the most serious obstacles to the greater development of the island.

Sulphur is the principal mineral resource of the island. Actually, apart from agriculture, it is the dominant industry, and before the war it operated about one hundred and forty mines, employing about fifteen thousand miners. During the war German exploitation has seen that export of this particular mineral has risen steeply. Catania is the port that figures largely in the industry. Half the Sicilian output is refined or ground in Catania itself. This east coast on which Catania is situated, is the one best provided with ports. The background is one of mountain terraces all the way from Messina to Catania, when the coast runs flat and sandy to the Gulf of Campolato, getting rocky as it reaches further south. The harbor of Augusta is found in this rocky stretch; it is one of the finest in the Mediterranean.

Continuing round the south coast we find an almost unbroken line of low cliffs. Here the hinterland is most sparsely populated; the coast is difficult to approach during the season of the sirocco, that hot dry wind which sweeps in from the African deserts. The now well-known towns of Trapani and Marsala outstand on the west coast. This forms a somewhat broken line backed by gently sloping vine country. Both Trapani and Marsala have small harbors. From Trapani round to the north the coast is inclined to ruggedness; from Palermo eastwards the coastline grows increasingly difficult of approach, the mountains approaching the shore.

Palermo possesses a harbor which ranks first in all Sicily. Going east from Palermo the only natural harbors are at Termini Imerese and Milazza. Both these are in the province of Messina. Sicily, by the way, before the war possessed about a quarter of Italy's entire fishing fleet. Its strategical position has always given it a position of importance. The average Sicilian today is, probably, regarding that fact a little ruefully.

COLT

THE clean new grasses about his feet,
Long-legged, uncertain, he stands apart;
The scented wind from a mile away
Breaking like music against his heart.

The ducklings paddle about the stream,
The farmer whistles about his chores,
But the colt is lifting his head to sniff
The strange sweet smell of the out-of-doors.

The children laugh on their way to school,
Trying to coax him against the rail.
A woman is hanging her washing out,
A car goes by with the rural mail,

But none have noticed, and none have guessed
How great a glory has come to pass
In the shy wild heart as it contemplates
A whole world bounded by clouds and grass.

R. H. GRENVILLE.

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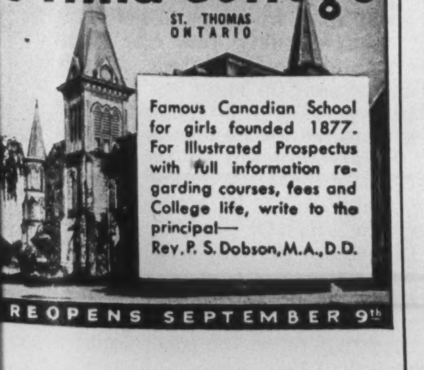

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 17, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

R. T. MOHAN

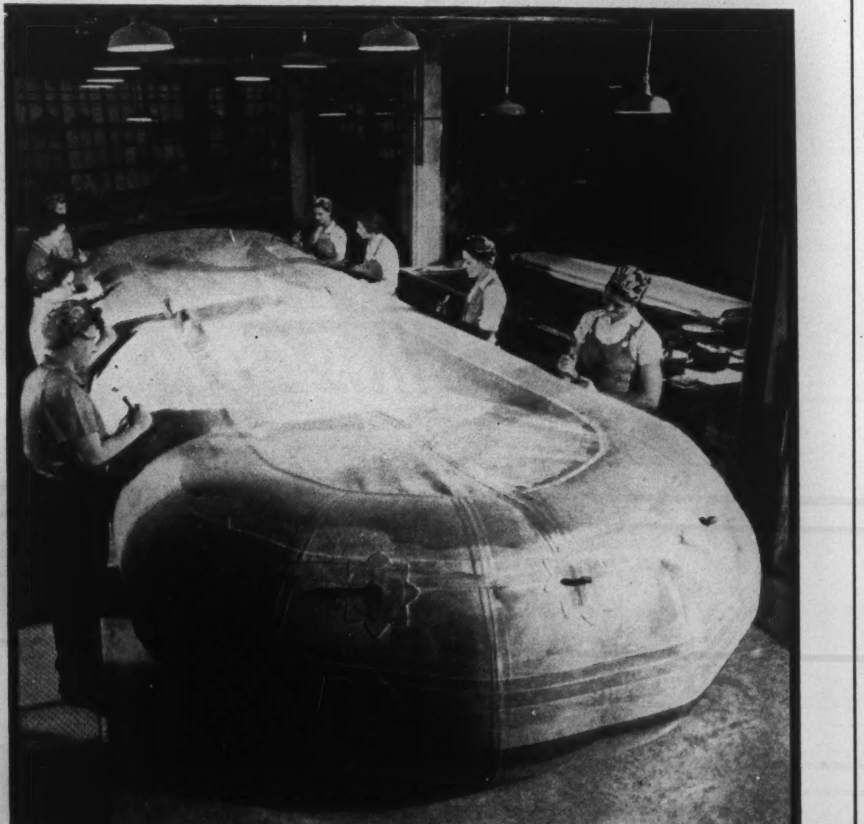
R. T. MOHAN, President of General Foods, Limited, who was recently appointed Administrator of tea, coffee and spices for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, is a modest, self-effacing chap, who accomplishes a vast amount of work, but is perfectly satisfied to leave talking about it to someone else. As far as "R.T.", as he is usually known to colleagues and business associates, is concerned, achieving a smooth-running routine is sufficient reward for the expenditure of any amount of energy on his part. His well-known flare for organizing and simplification should prove of immense value to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in simplifying the many details connected with the problem of equalized food distribution.

—Photo by Karsh.

Born in the United States of British parentage, Mr. Mohan was educated at Brockville Collegiate and at McGill University, taking his B.Sc. there in 1908. Then came a post graduate course at Queen's University and an M.Sc. degree. Shortly after graduating in 1910, he was appointed chief chemist for Canadian Canners Limited, a position which he held for four years. The United States beckoned about that time, and for the next five years, Mr. Mohan served as sales manager and director of Douglas-Pectin Corporation, Rochester. He returned to Canada in 1919 as managing director of Douglas-Pectin Limited, Cobourg, Ontario. While serving in this capacity he carried out a number of special assignments in Great Britain, France and Germany, finally returning to Canada, where he re-organized branch factory operations of subsidiary companies of General Foods, Limited, at Halifax and Montreal. In 1938 he was appointed vice-president of General Foods, Limited, Toronto, and two years later became its president. He also continues as managing director of Douglas-Pectin Limited, Cobourg; vice-president of Canadian Postum Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario; director of Douglas-Pectin Limited, London, England; and director of Grape-Nuts Company, Limited, London, England.

Although a member of the National Club, the Granite Club, and the Lambton Golf Club of Toronto, the heavy business responsibilities shouldered during the past few years have left Mr. Mohan with few leisure hours. Modest, serious-minded and intensely devoted to the simplified methods of modern streamlined business operations, undoubtedly the routine of his branch of the board will be carefully examined and analyzed from this angle. Once he has analyzed a problem, he has that rare and valuable ability to deputize responsibility, then supervise each step in his re-organized plan until subordinates and associates have grasped the reason for his new and improved techniques.

The wide international background in organization which Mr. Mohan has had during the past thirty years, plus his many contacts with the grocery trade across Canada, should pave the way for progress in the administration of the tea, coffee and spices branch of the board under his supervision.



Here is something new in the way of pontoons for military bridges. Pneumatic floats made of rubber and fabric, designed specifically for use with armored units, are employed by the Royal Engineers in constructing bridges over which tanks can cross rivers in safety. In addition to their great load-bearing capacity, pontoons made of rubber and fabric have other advantages over previous materials. They can be folded into a small compact unit when deflated, and thus use up less of the precious space needed for transporting material. They are lighter in weight and easier to conceal than the more bulky, standard pontoons and can be inflated quickly when needed. Some idea of the size of these giant "air cushions" may be seen by comparison with the women workers.

Farmer's Widow Says Debt Laws Make Crooks

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

A highly controversial issue is whether or not the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act should be repealed, amended to meet the wishes of clamorous spokesmen for borrowers, or amended to strengthen the position of lenders, and whether it would be in the public interest so to do.

This article, consisting mainly of two very human letters from people who think that borrowers have been getting off too easily under present laws, show that this point of view is not the exclusive property of the big institutional lenders. Saturday Night publishes these to illustrate some of the problems as seen by someone very close to the picture.

THE article in the May 8 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT by the present writer regarding the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act has elicited comment pro and con. Debt legislation in the Prairie Provinces has been dealt a body blow by the Privy Council decision throwing out the Alberta Act, and currently there is a strong agitation for amendment to the federal laws to protect or fortify the position of farmers, and owners of farms, who owe money. The voice of large lenders, such as insurance companies, has been raised to argue that the crisis is past and that, at any rate, laws which unfairly discriminate between lender and lent-to are unsound, and against the public interest.

Many people in Western Canada (including politicians) appear to feel that despite improved conditions there should be enlarged federal legislation and that Manitoba should be included. One correspondent points out that the lending institutions (the so-called big interests) have made loans to only 16 per cent of the total agricultural producers of Manitoba and there are many other forms of debt burden than mortgages. It also is pointed out that while boards of review under the Bennett Act may have ruled inequitably in some instances, there have been thousands of adjustments against which lenders have made no complaint.

It might well have been that debt legislation would be entirely sound, whether provincial or Dominion, if lenders and borrowers were of equal political potency. But while companies administering large aggregations of capital are in the picture, the position of the debtor, whether downtrodden or not, will be given most careful consideration by law makers.

The Bennett Act in its early years applied to all provinces. Its removal from Ontario and the Maritimes, for instance, is credited to the complaints heard from the retired farmers, and other private lenders, who found that a large part of the investment on which they depended was wiped out by boards of review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

The retired farmer and the private lender are not so numerous in the younger West, but to Mr. Milligan has come a letter, with an enclosure, which corroborates stories of inequitable workings of the debt acts. SATURDAY NIGHT publishes these without editing except for clarity and with the substitution of fictitious names for real ones. Any reader will be convinced that there are real grievances on the part of lenders, even though all will admit that in times of emergency, there must be ways for debtors who have had hard

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Answer's in the Middle

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the most remarkable things in all the discussion of the shape of our future society is the way most of the arguers tend to place themselves at the opposite poles of argument when every thinking person knows that the answer is to be found somewhere in the middle ground. Those who advocate the nationalization of all means of production and the die-hard reactionaries who demand a return to a completely laissez-faire economy are both wide of the mark and only confusing the real issue, which is how to preserve the free enterprise system with its opportunities and rewards for individual initiative and its resulting social gains while using the powers of the state to assure a more general distribution of benefits and some measure of "social security" for all. Can this amount of socialism be combined with capitalism without imposing such restrictions and burdens (higher taxes, costs) on it that it will be unable to operate successfully? If it finds it can't, would the turn then be to a completely socialistic state or to unfettered capitalism?

It is because the capitalists are gloomily convinced that the turn would be to socialism that they oppose so persistently every move which threatens to increase their costs of operation or limit their freedom of action. The capitalists are entitled to our sympathetic consideration; they are themselves a highly important part of the body politic, also they understand better than do most of their critics the possible consequences, to the national economy as well as to themselves, of a breakdown of capitalism. They know, for instance, better than the rest of us, how much the success of our war effort has been due to private enterprise and capitalism.

But that doesn't nullify this fact: that if, collectively, our scientific knowledge and our productive ability have advanced to the point where we can eliminate poverty and suffering and provide a sufficiency of goods and services for all our people, it is surely our duty to organize ourselves to that end, making such changes and adaptations in our economic system as may be required. Surely, so far as is humanly possible, the economic system must be our servant, not our master.

We've Recognized Need for "Relief"

There is the fact that in late years we have collectively (though grudgingly) admitted our responsibility for the care of the less able or fortunate members of society. We now have a system of "relief" which provides essential food, shelter and clothing; our hospitals have free wards. The anti-socialists can be sure that we are not going to do less than this in future. Actually it is this very fact which commits us to the adoption of a "social security" plan of the Beveridge or Marsh type. Since we admit responsibility for the care of the needy, and do in fact provide such care, (though inadequately), it is only reasonable and proper to organize to do it more efficiently and adequately, and to make it "social security" instead of "relief." Capitalism might well accept this as a fact.

There is also the consideration that the extension of state-operated or supervised social services (nutrition, medical care, education, family allowances, etc.) may be expected to pay dividends by building a healthier, happier, more productive, more law-abiding society. In England, men found unfit for army service because of minor remediable defects, such as being underweight, are now sent to special camps where they are specially fed, exercised, taught and otherwise made fit. The vast majority of men so treated are turned into good soldiers. Is such an effort worthwhile for war but not worthwhile for peace? Instead of contenting ourselves with imprisoning criminals, why not do away with the slum conditions that produce them?

We Mustn't Cripple Free Enterprise

In total war we seek to make the fullest possible use of the nation's productive resources, and thereby we produce more goods than we ever did before, and reach a state of approximately full employment. Spokesmen for the free enterprise system (popularly threatened with replacement by state socialism if it fails to provide the necessary jobs) reply that considerable capital is required to provide the tools of employment, that the accumulation of working capital is made impossible by excessive taxation, and the investment of new "risk" capital discouraged by governmental controls which restrict profits.

The socialists' suggestion that the profit incentive be superseded by the nationalization of the production and distribution of goods and services is surely a visionary and impractical one; even the big labor unions, generally supposed to be the most socialistic section of the community, have repeatedly declared against suppression of the free enterprise and profit system.

It is high time this destructive conflict between the advocates of capitalism and socialization was terminated. To realize the better world we see opening up before us, we need the vigor and stimulus of free enterprise, and it is foolish to talk of discarding it. To enable it to function successfully, we must give more attention to its needs than we have in recent years. It is essential, too, that the social advancements of the future be enjoyed by all and not only by a privileged few. It should be entirely possible to reach a workable compromise acceptable to both camps.

It is silly to say that every advance towards "social security" will wreck the free enterprise system. It is silly to say that the people of this continent want enterprise to be vested in the state. Neither is true. Almost nobody really believes such statements to be true. But the repetition of them prevents the growth of confidence in the future and promotes social unrest.

luck through no fault of their own, to obtain reasonable adjustments, and machinery should be provided for the purpose.

Toronto, June 15, 1943.

Mr. J. Lewis Milligan,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dear Sir:

I was deeply interested in your write up in SATURDAY NIGHT of May 8, 1943, in which you discussed the intended debt adjustment of farm mortgages, which the Federal Government intends to put into force in Manitoba. The heading of your write up says a good deal. 'Can debt adjustment of farm mortgages help a bad farmer?' and I figure the bad farmer is the one who *will* not help himself. I sent the copy of SATURDAY NIGHT of May 8 to my sister who is living in Manitoba and I received more interesting items of the experience my brother had, and my sister who now holds his property (as he has died).

They made most of their money on 480 acres of farm land in this district in about 16 or 20 years. He retired and naturally put most of his money in farm mortgages. You can judge for yourself from the enclosed letter that my sister forwarded to me what chance the one who holds farm mortgages has when he runs up against a bad or unscrupulous farmer. He can easily prove to the adjuster (who very often does not know the situation) that he needs all he grows, or it is necessary for him to buy new machinery.

What my sister states in her letter are only a few of the things they have run up against dealing with farmers who were figured honest before they could hide behind the farm adjustment board's orders. She mentions one lot of farmers (brothers) who were good farmers and had nice horses and stock. My brother, I believe, took a mortgage of 7000 dollars on their farm. It may have been at 6 or 7 per cent.

When the crops were a bit light, they paid nothing. After a few years, he cut the principal in half and still they paid very little. He also put the interest down to 5% and told them if they would pay what the interest amounted to, he would credit it them on the principal. I understand they paid $100, then figured the government in time would wipe out all mortgages of long standing. In the meantime they bought more implements and more land, but never made much of an effort to pay any on the mortgage.

At last they signed an agreement to give him one-third crop payment. This was all right while he was living and he could go up with his truck when they were threshing and haul his portion to the elevator or to his granary. But after he died there was no one to say how much his portion would be, so therefore his estate got very little or nothing.

No wonder the banks out west will not lend a dollar to a farmer, because the adjustment board may decide that it is necessary for him to have all the grain he has to carry him over to the next year, leaving nothing to pay the loan.

I know of a farmer who wanted to borrow $42 to buy a sow with a litter of pigs. He offered his crop of 1200 bush. of barley and the pigs for security, but the banker could not see his way clear to give him the money for he could claim he needed the pigs to use up the barley and the rest of the barley for next year's seed.

This Farm Board Adjustment Act in Manitoba has really defeated the purpose it was intended for. It simply put the farmer in such shape that no one would lend him any money.

I might mention another instance that it is impossible to help the bad farmer. My sister had a mortgage on another farm which was occupied by a good hustling farmer whose farm was rather sandy. He had quite a mortgage on it and the land yielded hardly half what the land around in that district yielded. Yet he never failed at least to make up the interest yearly, besides raising a family of small children and has since made substantial reductions on the principal and did this without one complaint.

A lot of farmers do not adjust themselves to circumstances. For years one of these farmers could pay nothing on his mortgage on account of depending on nothing but wheat and a few acres of barley. At last the bright idea struck him that he should feed some of the grain to hogs. Since he has been doing that he is making his payments regularly. It is of little use to cut the payments of a bad farmer as a mortgage on a farm to the right kind of a man should be an incentive to try and wipe that off which he really owes the man from whom he has the money. As long as the mortgagee does not charge exorbitant interest, why should he be the one to bear all the losses under the debt adjustment scheme?

•

Following is the letter enclosed with that of the above correspondent:

That writeup on farm mortgages which you sent given in the SATURDAY NIGHT is heartening in this that at last someone is intrested enough to see the other side. So far one had heard nothing but how the poor farmer is held down by the bloated mortgage holder. I often felt like writing a letter and showing the other side, but Ben would never hear of such a thing tho he did tell the Debt adjustment men in Winnipeg a few home truths when they got him mad. A friend who heard him at that time said it would be a real good thing if a few more of us would explode the same way.

It looked like someone had told the Debt adjustment men as Ben's income was more than he give in to the Income Tax board, which would have been true if he had got what was coming to him. He told me he was going to go to the Adjustment men when he was in the city but he would not go into a battle of words with them as he figured that didn't get you anywheres. He said he would write a few of his experiences down and give them as explanation to read over.

However, when he got there the head man used him so pompous and it was the same from the top down like they wanted to make him feel a crawling worm. He saw red and to use his own words he let them have it. I did not doubt him at all when he told me that, being sure they did hear something for when he got mad the fur used to fly no matter who was listening. He said it was an easy thing for them to sit in an office on fat pay and direct the affairs of folks of whom they knew nothing and be backed up by a government which cared less as long as it got the votes of those farmers. He then told them of just one case.

John Lumbers had come to town to pay Ben the intrest to the mortgage but the Debt adjustment man was in town that day and he said for John to see him in company with Ben. This man asked several questions of John and then told him he needed all he had and therefore did not need to pay Ben nothing until such time as he was in a better position. Later in the day Ben asked John if he really had no intentions of paying anything of intrest or on the mortgage at which John said he could go to hell with his intrest. Ben told me they may have thot he should not speak out like he done when there was a girl stenog in the office, but I let them have it he said. He also told them that we needed a couple bags of potatoes and John Lumbers had them for sale but how could we buy them when there was no returns from mortgages because all his money was in mortgages. He asked them where we was getting off at?

He also told them about P. H. Yarnell who did much the same thing—cut down and cleared 15 acres of the 160 Ben had the mortgage on. We needed wood but he sold it to people who gave him money for it.

Pete Lumbers is the worst. He has 160 acres under mortgage, the buildings are on that. He rents another 160 from his father and grows all his wheat, barley and cash crops on that. The agreement reads as he is to pay one third of crops as threshed by the thresher, so he puts all his fodder, corn, potatoes, hay and pasture on the 160 which is mortgaged, also some large fields of oats and cuts them green. By the time it comes to the thresher there is nothing or very little to record. Ben had fixed up an agreement to be signed before the mortgage would be renewed in which it was stated how many acres of fallow ground, also how much wheat and coarse grains must be put in each year, but he did not live to see that renewal.

No wonder the mortgage holders especially the large companies such as Life Insurance etc., are backing or agitating for collective farming where there is one man who supervises—a sort of Simon Legree. If it comes those farmers have brot it on themselves.

The Hydes are buying farms and equipment for their sons instead of paying mortgage and intrest and the mortgage holder has in many cases to pay their taxes or run the risk of losing all.

(*Continued on page 35*)

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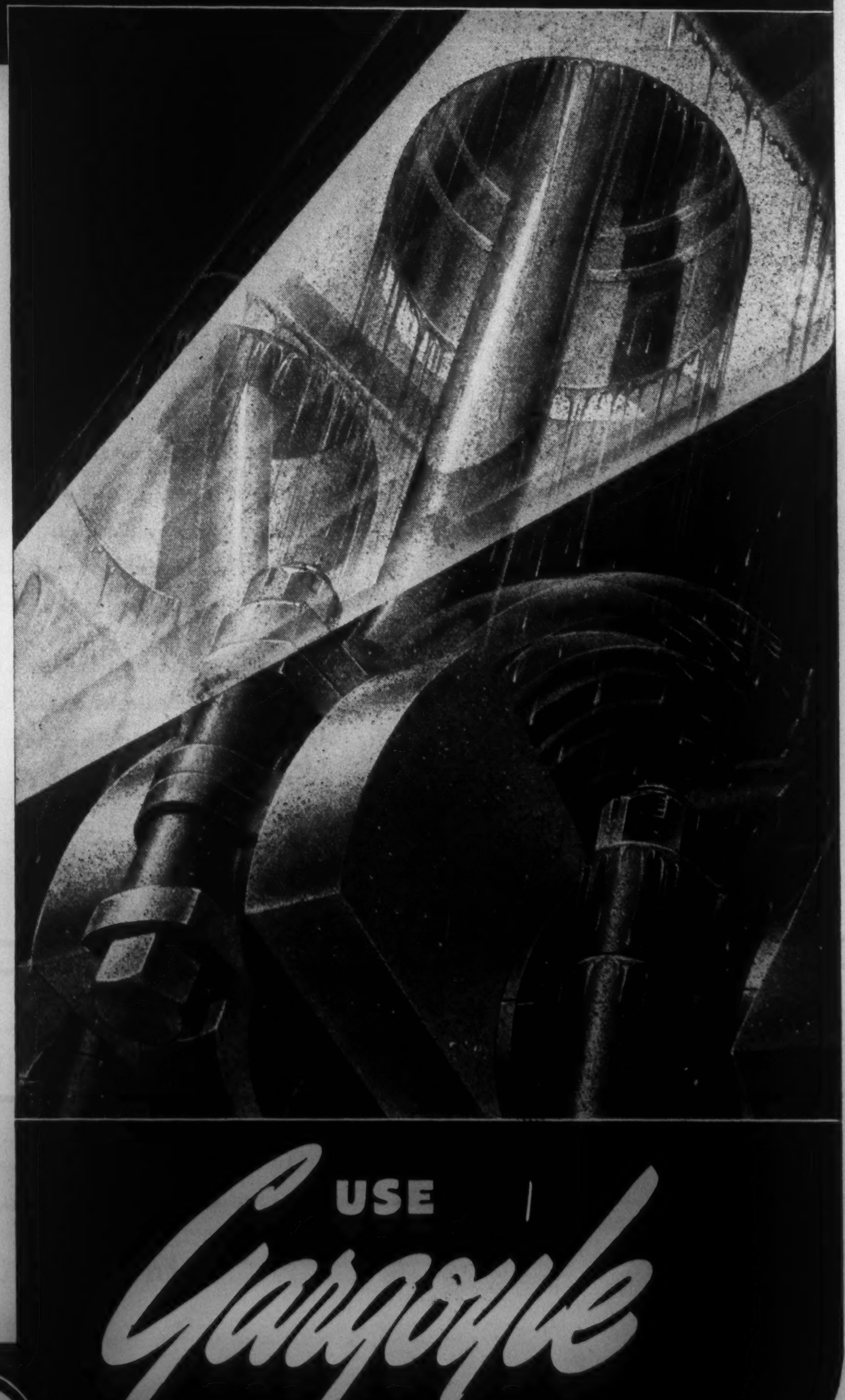

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NATIONAL GROCERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in National Grocers Co., Ltd., common stock and would appreciate information on the prospects for this company.

—G. P. N., Saint John, N.B.

The wholesale grocery trade generally faces the prospect of shortages of various lines of goods this year. Due to the late and wet spring, canners' supplies may be sizably below requirements. But National Grocers' president, A. Foster, recently expressed the hope that his company will be able to do as well this year as last, despite shortages. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, National Grocers' operating profits reached a new high at $1,377,445 (up from $1,298,843 last year) but a further substantial rise in tax provision resulted in a decline in net, with common share earnings at $1.11 compared with $1.38 for the preceding year. However, in addition to the $1.11, there is post-war refundable tax of 19 cents per share. Redemption of the entire outstanding issue of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds of $498,000 on April 1, 1943, leaves only the 143,865 shares of $1.50 preferred stock, $20 par, ranking senior to the 295,852 no par common shares, and each of the last three years has seen a steady retirement of the preferred stock.

McINTYRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was interested in your recent comments in Gold & Dross on McIntyre's attraction as an investment. Do you think the company can maintain present dividends as a result of the decline in tonnage treated and labor difficulties?

—H.P.F., New Glasgow, N.S.

Yes, I think the present dividend distributions of McIntyre Porcupine are reasonably assured provided the labor situation does not become more serious or there are no other unforeseen developments under present wartime conditions. At the annual meeting last month, J. P. Bickell, president, informed shareholders that the dividend was being comfortably earned, and he displayed no pessimism as to the future. He stated that earnings of the company available to shareholders since war broke out have exceeded dividend disbursements by an amount equivalent to approximately $3.48 per share. Assisting in the maintenance of fairly stable earnings has been income from investments which in the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to $1 per share. Mr. Bickell expressed the opinion that "with this backlog, and such earnings as we are permitted to make the maintenance of our present dividend rate is currently assured."

CANADA BREAD

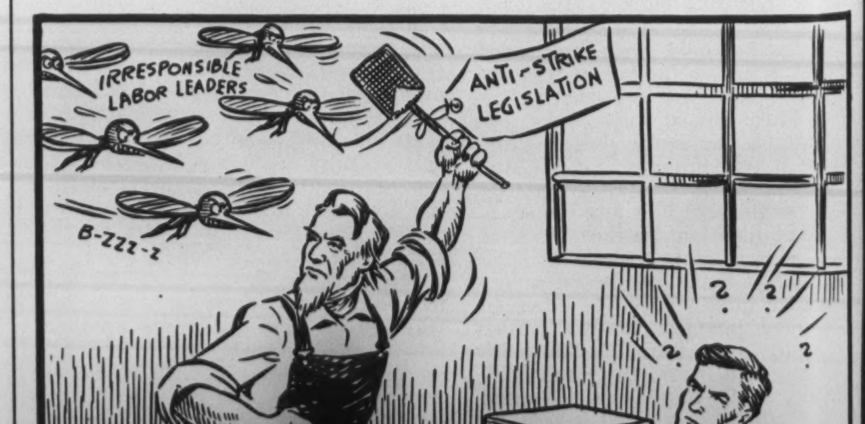
Editor, Gold & Dross:

The common stock of Canada Bread Co., Ltd., has been recommended to me as a good buy, but before acting I would be glad to have your appraisal of the company. If my memory is correct the company was not in very good shape some years ago.

—B. S. J., St. Thomas, Ont.

Since the period you speak of, Canada Bread has improved its operating, earnings and balance sheet position very considerably, and on the first of this month gave tangible evidence of the fact with a payment of 10 cents per share on the common stock. This was the first dividend on the common since June 1931.

The company did well before the depression but in the years of bad business conditions earnings fell off sharply as a result of keen competition coupled with over-capitalization and the necessity of meeting carrying charges on unproductive property. C. H. Carlisle, banker and industrialist, became president and was able to effect a reorganization which, after five successive years of deficits, resulted in the company again



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By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 24th June 1943

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Eveleigh

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Now—not alone for love of country but for our very salvation, we, the civilians of Canada, must regulate our lives by the demands of wartime economy. And in doing so we must banish all thoughts of sacrifice. At home there is no sacrifice...there is only privilege.

That we work harder, perhaps at thankless tasks, is a privilege for which millions in Nazi-ridden lands daily pray. That we are *invited* to invest in Canada's War Loans to hasten Victory and lighten our post-war burdens is a privilege granted only to free peoples. That we pay, through taxes, a fair share of the bill for a secure and better world is a privilege no true Canadian would willingly yield.

In all, then, that we are summoned to do...in the light of an opportunity to serve our country...let us spurn "sacrifice"...for

In 1943 - it's PRIVILEGE

HULL STEEL
FOUNDRIES LIMITED
HULL QUEBEC
243

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR STOCK MARKET TREND: New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND. An intermediate upturn developed from April 28, 1942, lows. Evidence is lacking, that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

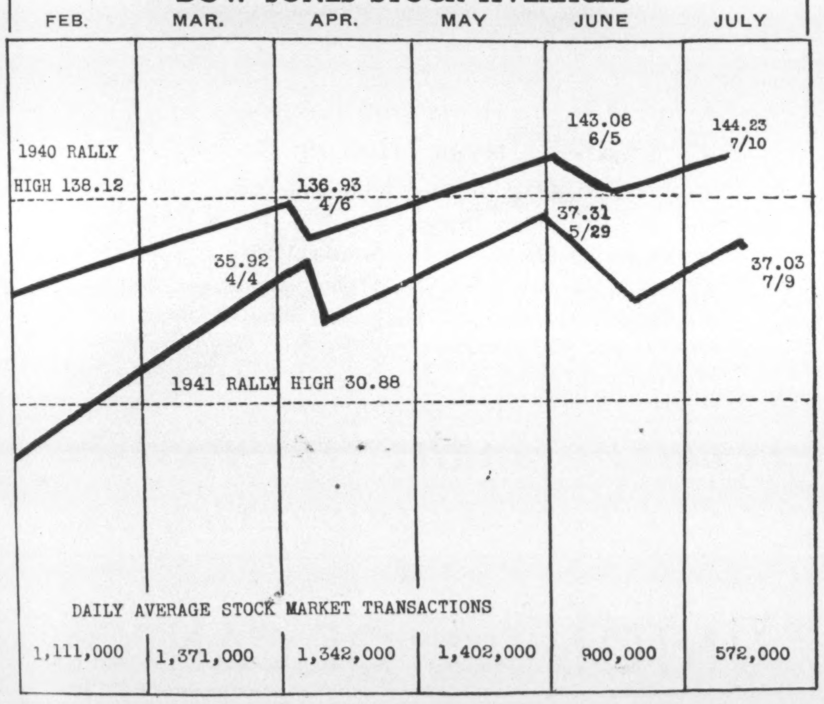
USE CURRENT STRENGTH FOR GRADUAL SALES

Price decline in June has been followed by recovery into early July. Features of this recovery, however, have been (1) the failure of daily volumes to attain the levels witnessed at market peaks of the month or two preceding and (2) the reluctance of railroad stocks to develop strength. Thus, whereas the industrial list, as reflected by the Dow-Jones average, closed at 143.76 on July 6, or above the 143.08 level attained at the preceding rally point, the rails, at their recent high of 36.72, were still under their preceding rally point of 37.31.

Closes in both the rail and industrial averages at or above 38.32 and 144.09 would represent decisive upside penetrations, and would suggest another advance in the general list, possibly carrying the industrial average to around 150. Pending any such strength, however, the current action of the market is interesting since intermediate advances, such as that now under way over the past fourteen months, have frequently ended in the present manner. That is, one average, on a minor rally, has gone into new high ground with the other refusing to do so. Failure of the rails, in the present instance, to reach 37.31, if followed by a decline, on increasing volume, in both averages decisively under their June support points would confirm the intermediate advance as having ended and a reverse movement as under way, probably carrying to the 125/112 area. Decisive downside penetration of the June points would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 33.76 and 137.78.

It is rather interesting that since May 26 the market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has remained in the 140/145 area. This area was first alluded to in our forecast of January 9 as an important objective for the advance then under way and actual entrance of the market into this zone has been the occasion for advising completion of selling programs in speculative and investment accounts. While price strength may carry, as projected in our January forecast, beyond the 145 limit, we continue to advise use of current strength for gradual sales.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



showing earnings on the common stock.

The extent of the improvement in position of the common stock can be seen from the fact that prior to the reorganization of 1935, there were charges ranking prior to the common stock of $318,924, made up of interest of $56,424 on the $940,400 par value of 6% first mortgage bonds, non-cumulative dividends of $87,500 on the 7% first preferred stock, and non-cumulative dividends of $175,000 on the 7% Class "B" preferred stock, $100 par. At the present time there are only prior charges of $137,500, for the first mortgage bonds have all been retired, dividends on the first preferred amount to only $75,000 and on the Class "B" preferred to $62,500, although, it should be noted, the "B" preferred participates with the common stock in dividends after 10 cents has been paid on the common.

BAGAMAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What developments, if any, have there been in the Bagamac Mines picture? I notice the shares have been quite active recently and selling higher than for some years.

—R. A. C., North Battleford, Sask.

Bagamac Mines, which for some years has been acting as a holding company, with blocks of Senator Rouyn and Gold Frontier, among the mining stocks in its treasury, is reported to have arranged with New York interests for finances to carry out a program of work in Quebec and Ontario, as well as northern British Columbia and the Yukon district. I understand the agreement for finances covers options on 350,000 shares, with a firm commitment for $5,000 which has already been paid.

A diamond drilling campaign is planned for the company's property in Rouyn township, which lies south of and adjoining Noranda, where a wide carbonate zone, which has already shown values, is to be explored. A large number of claims have been acquired in the Gowganda silver district, and consolidated into one group and they are to be re-examined preparatory to diamond drilling.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have held Howard Smith Paper Mills common for a long time during which it has never done much marketwise. Now, in view of the recent rise, I am wondering if I would not do well to sell. I would appreciate a word of advice from you.

—E. F. C., Edmonton, Alta.

I don't know what the stock market may do over the near-term (see Business and Market Forecast) but from the long-term viewpoint I would say that Howard Smith Paper common is well worth holding. The company has made outstanding progress in strengthening its operating position and balance sheet in recent years. Marketwise it has been held back by disappointment over failure of the board to initiate common dividends. Currently, earnings are depressed by restrictive taxation and even operating profits have been squeezed by rising costs and the fixed ceiling on selling prices. Management has shown itself, however, to be alive to the many new wartime developments in the paper industry, notably those in the plastics field, and when peace removes wartime restrictions profits should respond accordingly. While it is possible if not probable that the new phase of postwar development will mean further large capital expenditures with attendant influence upon dividend policy, the expansion of profit-earning equity should eventually find reflection in market price of the shares.

KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been contemplating the purchase of Kerr-Addison as an investment, and would be glad to have your advice.

—W. N., Kelowna, B.C.

If purchased for the long-term, gold shares offer attraction and in Kerr-Addison you have selected the foremost gold development of recent years. With more ore per ton of milling capacity now proven than any other gold mine, along with excellent prospects for adding further tonnage, operations would undoubtedly be expanded if times were normal, hence, the possibilities for capital appreciation and greater income in the postwar period are extremely promising. Along with large ore reserves and development which suggests a future higher milling rate and increased earning power, the management is highly capable, costs favorable and cash position strong.

Like other gold mines Kerr-Addison is hampered by the labor shortage and it was found necessary to reduce tonnage milled beginning June 1 from approximately 2,100 tons to 1,650 tons. Whether the cut in tonnage will permit continuation of present dividend payments remains to be seen, but earnings should at least cover them. The reduction will tend to keep the mine in good physical condition and maintain the required tonnage of broken ore reserves consistent with good mining practice.

Ore reserves above the 1,450-foot level are estimated as sufficient for nearly 11 years' milling at the recent rate of 2,100 tons daily, and diamond drilling has indicated the possibility of richer ore at depth. Ore developments have been exceptional and new orebodies were disclosed in the limited work possible recently. For the duration, however, the company is restricted to a much lower tonnage and production rate than justified by development.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

War Adds New Need for Bonding Employees

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While business firms are under the necessity at all times of taking measures to protect themselves against loss through the embezzlement of their funds or theft of valuable goods by dishonest employees, the war has added new reasons for taking such precautions.

BECAUSE you cannot tell a dishonest person by looking at him or her, and because the largest defalcations are usually perpetrated by trusted employees, it is regarded as the part of wisdom by business and financial institutions to bond those in their employ who handle their cash or securities or valuable merchandise and who are thus in a position to cause them heavy losses through dishonest acts.

Changed and constantly changing conditions due to the war have added other reasons for bonding employees to those already existing. For instance, there is now a severe shortage of competent accountants, as accounting firms, who have to cope with the increased work devolving upon them as a result of the expansion of business of their clients, are losing their trained personnel to the armed forces or to the government which is building up an extensive organization of auditors for the checking of financial statements and renegotiation of war contracts.

It is well known that accountants and auditors, even of long experience, have not always succeeded in uncovering the early manipulations of the thieving or embezzling employee in peacetime, and the lack of experienced help with which they are now faced and with the present staff working under the pressure of war conditions, makes it all the more necessary for employers to take added precautions for the protection of their funds and valuable goods against loss through the dishonest acts of employees.

Salary Cuts and Double Duties

While many business firms are at present operating at new peaks of production and sales, there are others engaged in manufacturing, merchandising, distribution, etc., who through inability to obtain priority orders for the materials they require or for other reasons are experiencing a decrease in business, which necessitates layoffs, cuts in salaries and other devices to reduce overhead and other expense. Such concerns are especially susceptible to defalcations, because employees facing cuts just now may find themselves in a very precarious economic position and succumb to temptation which otherwise they would resist. If the financial position of these firms has been weakened by the drop in business, a substantial embezzlement loss might easily prove disastrous.

Owing to the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining skilled help to replace personnel in the armed forces, many employers have had to place double duties on the remaining employees, with a consequent increase in the exposure to dishonesty losses, particularly where two positions which operated as a check on each other are combined, as the check is thus removed. Likewise, when the number of positions is reduced, although the volume of business remains constant or is increased, the possibility of a dishonesty loss is greater because the employees or officers who might otherwise discover a default are too busy with matters which are regarded as of more urgency.

Cost of Living and Taxes

While the higher cost of living and higher taxes due to the war have forced many people to make drastic cuts in their expenses of every kind in order to make their income equal their expenditures, there are others who are unwilling or unable to do so, and who as a result may find themselves in desperate need of money, and it is reasonable to expect that a number of such individuals will, when the opportunity comes, appropriate the funds of their employers to meet their own needs.

With increasing operating costs and taxes, labor and other difficulties, it becomes of prime importance that business firms should protect themselves against the hazard of having to meet a large dishonesty loss at the present time. If they decide to avail themselves of the protection afforded by fidelity bonds, they should make sure that the coverage is comprehensive and sufficient, because when dealing with dishonesty potentials it must be recognized that usually there is no ceiling whatever to the amount of the loss.

Because of recent reductions in rates and improvements in coverage, business firms of all descriptions are now able to obtain more and better protection against dishonesty losses at a lower cost than ever before. Thus at a time when the number of employees who should be bonded is greater than in normal times, the cost of the coverage is lower. Ordinarily, employees doing manual or mechanical work present little or no hazard, but today the situation is different. With the great quantities of war work under way, and with little in the employer's mind except thoughts as to how to turn the product out on time or ahead of schedule, the possibility of loss of valuable material through theft by such employees is self-evident. Several losses of this kind have already been reported. In one case, valuable metal turnings were smuggled out of an airplane plant by being buried under trash in barrels. This went on until the loss ran almost into six figures.

Advances on War Contracts

In the mobilization of the country's industrial resources it has been necessary for the government to make advance payments to firms engaged in the manufacture of war supplies. In this way many of them have become responsible for substantial sums of money not their own. In amount these advance payments may considerably exceed the amount of a bank loan usual to the size of the contract involved. In most instances the responsibility for the use of the money is one of faithful accounting, making the employer chargeable with losses due to embezzlement or theft by employees. Under such circumstances, bonding of employees would appear to be as necessary as the carrying of fire insurance on mortgaged property.

Although recognizing that losses due to dishonest acts of employees occur very frequently, some employers take the attitude that they are immune from such losses because their employees have been long in the service, are known to be honest and faithful, or have been carefully selected and thoroughly investigated, and because their system of supervision and checks is such that even if an employee were disposed to be dishonest no substantial amount could be taken without being immediately discovered.

However, the claim files of the bonding companies over a lengthy period of years clearly establish the fact that substantially all the large losses through dishonesty are caused by employees who have had a lengthy record of service and who have had the full confidence of their employers, this being the logical result under the circumstances, be-

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

cause, as a rule, an employee is put in a position of trust and responsibility—where he has the opportunity to take the employer's money and work out a scheme to conceal the theft—only if he has the full confidence of the employer.

It is also a fact that defaults by employees which have been concealed for more or less lengthy periods are constantly being brought to light in various types of organizations in which the best bookkeeping systems that experts can devise have been in use, with frequent audits by outside accountants, from which it would seem to be obvious that any employer who thinks he can prevent dishonesty losses by supervising the work himself, or by installing a system of accounting and auditing, is cherishing a delusion.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

How long has the Merchants Fire Insurance Company been in business? I understand that its head office is in Toronto, and that it is one of the London & Lancashire group. Has this company a government deposit, and what is its financial position, its assets and liabilities, income, profit and loss, etc.?

—C. H. J., Kingston, Ont.

The Merchants Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, an affiliate of the London & Lancashire Insurance Company, was incorporated and commenced business in 1898. It operates under Provincial charter and license, and has a deposit with the Ontario Government of $32,400 for the protection of policyholders. According to Government figures, its total admitted assets at the end of 1942 were $731,889, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $168,269, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $563,620. As the paid up capital amounted to $150,000, there was a net surplus of $413,620 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities. As the unearned premium reserves were $108,937, while the surplus as regards policyholders was $563,620, it will be seen that company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. In 1942 the net premiums written were $130,064 and the net premiums earned $139,127, while the net claims incurred were $50,749, the net adjustments expenses, $2,348, and the net commissions and other expenses, $75,778, making the total claims and expenses, $128,876, and showing an underwriting profit of $10,251 for the year. The excess of other revenue over other expenditure was $12,635, making the total net profit for 1942, $22,886. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

• •

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE gold mines of the province of Ontario produced $42,700,000 during the first half of 1943, according to preliminary estimates prepared by this journal. This compared with over $54,000,000 in the first half of 1943. The decline was due to the inability of operators to secure the required number of workmen. A preliminary survey made exclusively for SATURDAY NIGHT indicates that while some 5,600,000 tons of ore were milled in the first six months of 1942, this declined to approximately 4,300,000 tons in the first six months of 1943.

•

It is not alone in lower current production that the gold mines are suffering a hardship, but also in the fact that development work is steadily falling farther behind. There are those who appear to believe that the moment the war comes to an end the troubles of the mines will be immediately over, assuring them all of an abundance of labor. However, in discussing this angle with many of the operators, representing large as well as small scale enterprises, it is clear that the road back to normal will not be as short as that.

•

Development work has been falling behind at an increasing rate, and it will be from one to two years after the end of the war before many of the mines can attain their full stride again. The first stage will be for additional rock drills to be put to work. Not until this work is in progress for some time will it be possible to enlarge the scale of milling operations to any great extent.

•

Men will probably not find employment at the gold mines in anything like the numbers generally expected. Lack of foresight on the part of politicians at Ottawa has destroyed that hope.

•

Home defence as far as Canada is concerned, far removed as she is from the areas of moving armies, might well lie to greater extent in the maintenance of her mines than in the parade of a band of men along her sea coasts.

•

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is among the new enterprises with ore indicated in sufficient volume to justify an important increase in the scale of milling operations. However, with development work falling steadily behind, it will probably take the greater part of two years to attain sufficient development to bring milling operations to the designed capacity of the plant. The machinery already installed at the mine is designed for handling approximately 1,400 tons of ore daily and based upon maintenance of advanced development.

•

Speaking about the bankers of the United States, W. L. Hemingway, president of the American Bankers Association, declared: "It is safe to say that they are unanimously in favor of the restoration of the gold standard as a basis for international financial dealings."

•

Dome Mines produced $1,435,868 from 132,800 tons of ore during the three months ended June 30th. This compared with $1,589,960 from 137,300 tons in the corresponding period of 1942.

•

A home defence army working in the mines of Canada would not only add to the war effort in the output of metal, but would also maintain an industry which could quickly give employment to men released from the armed forces at the end of the war. On the other hand a home defence army as it exists at present, not only robs the mines of workers and thereby dwarfs production of metal, but, in so doing, permits the mines to fall into a state of decay and therefore rendering them incapable of absorbing workmen in large numbers only by very slow stages extending over one to two years at least.

•

There is a rapidly growing opinion throughout Canada that the country's overseas fighting forces should be maintained to the limit of the nation's capacity, but that the matter of maintaining a large army for home defence should be restudied. The opinion is taking form that the defence of Canada and the support of the fighting forces of all the United Nations would be attained to a greater extent through the maintenance of basic industry in Canada, such as agriculture, mining, and lumber.

Debt Laws Make Crooks

(*Continued from Page* 31)

No machine run by power or a crank could turn out crooks faster than the government's Debt act done. Did I ever tell you the case here where 2 men bot, each, a farm side by side. They had good crops and the one paid his farm off after a number of years. He had run himself hard and his health gave way so he sold out. The other lived up to his income and had a really good time till at last he had to put a mortgage on the farm. That is where his neighbor scored. He took the mortgage thinking now he can sit back and the other fellow would for once do the working and paying. But he never even got one year of the interest and none of the principal because of the Debt adjustment act. So again it was No. 2 who was protected. He had lived well on his own money and now he was living well on his neighbor's. No. 1 could do nothing but try and get work by the day tho he was not fit to work. It seems ridiculous but yet one can easily see the case.

Editor's Note—All names in the foregoing are fictitious, being substituted for the real names in the original letters.

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BREAD
BUTTER

FOOD PROTECTS OUR HEALTH.
TO KEEP CANADIANS HEALTHY IS THE AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT NUTRITION DRIVE.

BUT PAPER PROTECTS OUR FOOD.
BREAD WRAPPERS KEEP LOAVES FRESH, SPECIAL WRAPPING PAPERS ARE NECESSARY FOR HANDLING MEATS. PAPER CAPS PROTECT OUR MILK.

EVEN IN PEACETIME the modern grocery store could not exist without paper wrappings, paper cartons and paper shipping containers. Today, with the shortage of tin, paper is more important than ever to keep Canadians healthy. This is just one of the many vital uses of pulp and paper in time of war.

IN PEACETIME... CANADA'S GREATEST MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA
972 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Families Flock to Vancouver

BY P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

OVERCROWDED Vancouver continues to grow at the rate of sixteen families a day. During June 500 families reached here from Eastern Canada and prairie points, and to these must be added an unascertained number of single individuals drawn west by the hope of high-paid employment in shipyards and war industries.

Finding accommodation for these newcomers is a major problem. F. W. Nicholls, federal director of housing, who is here with plans to relieve the acute housing shortage, had an experience which impressed him far more than the scores of complaints which came to his desk in Ottawa long before he decided it was time to take action. The Hotel Vancouver, which covers half a city block, couldn't give him a room when he arrived, and couldn't find suitable accommodation in any of the places where it sends its surplus guests. Mr. Nicholls had to cool his heels in the lobby for quite a while before he could find a bed on which to stretch his weary frame. He didn't like it.

With practically no houses for rent and no unfurnished rooms to be found, newcomers try to get their goods in storage, but run up against difficulties here. Space is so limited that many firms accept new consignments only when stored goods are taken out. One concern has built three warehouses since last fall, and all three are crammed to capacity. Old buildings have been reconditioned to take care of the overflow, but demand steadily surpasses capacity. Many firms are reluctantly compelled to refuse new business.

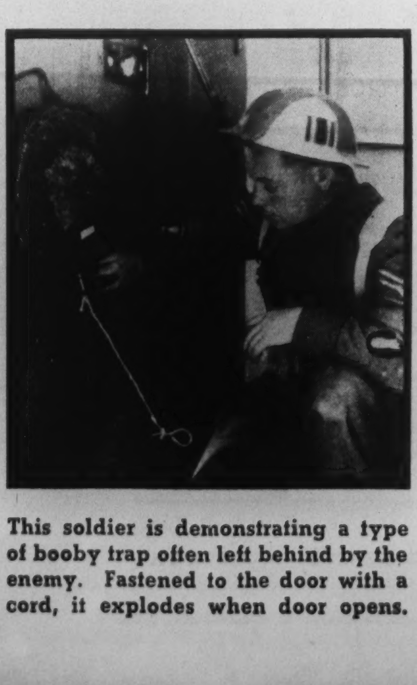
Trucking firms from the Cariboo and the Interior will not accept shipments of furniture for Vancouver unless the owner can produce evidence that this will be accepted at a private house destination. They are not taking chances on having to waste precious time and gasoline looking for some warehouse cranny into which the bulky goods can be crammed.

The family movement to the coast has now been going on without cessation for more than twelve months, and is steadily growing in intensity. Because of the shortage of lumber and restrictions on other materials, hardly any new houses are going up, and practically all of these are disposed of before the foundations are laid. Speculative house-owning for renting purposes ceased with the coming of government regulations which, landlords say, invariably favor the tenant.

Plague of Rats

The Pied Piper of Hamelin would be a welcome visitor to Vancouver this summer, and there would be no occasion for him to lure the children away to some mysterious mountain cavern. The civic authorities would gladly pay his fee after he had charmed the rats to destruction with the lilt of his pipes.

Dr. Stewart Murray, city medical health inspector, has made a guess at the number of rodents. He puts this at 350,000—subject to correction—and he estimates that each rat destroys one dollar's worth of foodstuffs a year. Other authorities consider this amount too conservative.



This soldier is demonstrating a type of booby trap often left behind by the enemy. Fastened to the door with a cord, it explodes when door opens.

Every year Vancouver proclaims a drive on rats, but the result of this has invariably been negligible. The annual drive is now on. Food warehouses and markets are being checked for rat-proofing, trapping equipment, and cat patrols. Health inspectors have been receiving instruction in the technique of rat extermination, and a number of specialists in rodent warfare have been added to the health squad. Special attention is being paid to the garbage dumps, civic institutions which are prolific breeding grounds of the pests.

As a precautionary measure against the spread of plague and other diseases which become epidemic when rats are infested, dead vermin are regularly examined by specialists. Livers, spleen, and lymph glands are sent to the federal laboratory at Kamloops, where Gordon Dowding, field research inspector, puts them through bacteriological tests.

To date no signs of typhus or bubonic plague have been detected, but the city may not always be immune. Infested rats have recently appeared in Tacoma, which is only 180 miles south of Vancouver.

Trappers Organize

The fur trapper, a rugged individualist since the beginning of Canadian history, has succumbed to the modern trend for co-operation. Grizzled veterans of the outdoors from the northern parts of the province recently met at Williams Lake and organized themselves into the B.C. Registered Trappers' Association, all complete with constitution, bylaws, and a full slate of officers.

The chief objection of the association is to obtain some form of permanent title to their trap lines, instead of merely an annual permit. The development of a trap line is a slow business, its maintenance calls for repeated expenditure of time and money, and the restocking of lakes and rivers with beaver and other furbearing animals is an investment that yields no revenue for some years.

While it is a recognized custom that a man working an established trap line has first right to next year's permit, he has no legal right to this. There is no redress if some friend of the government should be given the privilege instead. This sort of thing has happened in the past, and the trappers don't want it to happen again.

More adequate legislation to prevent the sale of poached furs is sought by the Association. It is believed this should take the form of restricting the buying of pelts so that only registered trappers could deal with agents. The Indians, many of whom are spasmodic trappers, might feel discriminated against by such regulations, but some way of protecting their interests can be devised.

All furs are selling for high prices this year, and trapping has become such big business that men who combine trapping with ranching are devoting most of their attention to their trap lines and letting the ranch be a side line, instead of vice versa. There is more money in muskrats than in Hereford steers.

How Life Insurance Dollars Help to Produce for Victory

WHEN war came, the people of Canada and the United States had reason to be proud that they had the industrial potential to beat ploughshares into swords at an astonishing rate.

These contributions to United Nations' war effort didn't just happen by accident. Long before war came, farsighted management had the courage and the faith to increase capacity far beyond immediate needs.

The Policyholder's Part

Management was able to do this because of our national resources, our native ingenuity, the skill of our manpower . . . and the millions of dollars invested in industry by the people who had faith in our countries' future.

Among these are the policyholders of life insurance companies in Canada and the United States. Through their companies, more than 71,000,000 policyholders have invested over $1,750,000,000 in the bonds of industrial concerns. Of this amount, more than $350,000,000 represents investments made by Metropolitan for policyholders.

These investments have been made in the steel, aluminum, rubber, oil, chemical and many other industries. Our war effort requires maximum production in these industries. This production could not have been attained without adequate financial backing. Every life insurance agent who persuades some individual to provide or retain life insurance is the means of making life insurance dollars available for such investment.

Today—War Comes First

Today most of Metropolitan's fund available for investment is going into Canadian and United States Government Bonds to finance the war. When the war ends the dollars that policyholders have set aside to insure the security of their family will again be ready to support and encourage sound and stable peacetime industry.

The present feats of industry are an indication of what we may expect in better peacetime products, ranging from railway equipment to plastics and from automobiles to kitchen cabinets.

Planning for the Future

Just as life insurance policyholders contributed to our present industrial capacity, everyone who uses life insurance to plan his own future is helping through the payment of premiums to underwrite industry's post-war planning.

For Metropolitan's 30,000,000 policyholders have faith in the continued and growing greatness of Canada and the United States.

"Canada retains only 30% of her vast war production for the use of her own forces. The rest goes to more than 50 destinations for United Nations fighting fronts in all parts of the world. *Canada is producing munitions at the rate of $55,000,000 worth weekly.*"

—Canada at War.

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